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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND
PUBLIC WELFARE

1922-1924

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

JULY 1, 1922

TO

JUNE 30, 1924



MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON
COMMISSIONER

CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

[CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA, ART. 11, SEC. 7.]

Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

W. A. BLAIR, Winston-Salem, <i>Chairman</i>	Term expires April 1, 1929
A. W. McALISTER, Greensboro, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Term expires April 1, 1929
MRS. WALTER A. WOODARD, Wilson.....	Term expires April 1, 1927
REV. W. L. HUTCHINS, Lexington.....	Term expires April 1, 1927
REV. M. L. KESLER, Thomasville.....	Term expires April 1, 1925
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MRS. THOMAS W. LINGLE, Davidson.....	Term expires April 1, 1925

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ROY M. BROWN.....	Director of the Bureau of Institutional Supervision
EMETH TUTTLE.....	Director of Mothers' Aid and of Case Work, Bureau of Child Welfare.
MARY G. SHOTWELL.....	Director of the Division of Child-Caring Institutions, Bureau of Child Welfare
SAMUEL E. LEONARD.....	Director of the Bureau of County Organization
HARRY W. CRANE.....	Director of the Bureau of Mental Health and Hygiene
MRS. KATHLEEN HOLDING.....	Assistant to the Director of Mothers' Aid
NELL BATTLE LEWIS.....	Promotion and Publicity

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CLAIRE HODGES.....	Stenographer and Librarian
MRS. THOMAS B. DAVIS.....	File Clerk
CHARLOTTE AVERA.....	Stenographer

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, ANGUS WILTON McLEAN,
Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:—I have the honor of handing you herewith the report of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the biennial period dating from July 1, 1922, through June 30, 1924.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. BLAIR,
Chairman.

GENERAL SURVEY OF PUBLIC WELFARE WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

Eight years ago the General Assembly of North Carolina created a State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, using as a foundation for this the old Board of Charities, which had been in existence since 1870. The powers and duties of the board were increased in 1917. The old Board of Charities, whose prime responsibility had been the supervision of charitable and penal institutions, was enlarged and a new structure set up to include, in addition to institutional supervision, the machinery for a State-wide program of public welfare in which the county was the administrative unit. Partial responsibility for enforcing the compulsory school attendance and child labor laws was added to the work of the new board, as well as other child welfare measures. Mental health and hygiene were to be given special attention.

How the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has functioned for the past two years may be learned from the reports of the five bureaus through which the board carries on its work. These reports give details and statistics of the public welfare work. They also tell of new activities undertaken during the last biennial period. The Mothers' Aid work, cripple children's census and clinics and registration of institutional inmates are all new projects to which attention is called. (See report of the Bureau of Child Welfare.) This part of the report will deal with questions of administration and outline some general aspects of the public welfare work not to be found in the reports of the five bureaus.

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has met eight times during the last biennial period, and has given many hours to supervising the work of its executive staff. This has been in addition to much work done through correspondence.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare commends to the Governor and the members of the General Assembly the members of the board's executive staff and clerical force. There is not to be found, in her opinion, a more efficient, hard-working and devoted organization in any State board or department, than the office force of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

OFFICE SPACE INSUFFICIENT

The office space provided for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is insufficient and uncomfortable. Two of the rooms now occupied are unbearable in summer. This leaves only three small rooms for the use of ten people during the summer months. It is evident that the State cannot get the service that it should from the staff of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare during the time that it is forced

to work in such crowded and uncomfortable quarters. It is hoped that sufficient space will be provided for this board in the Agricultural Building or in one of the other State buildings.

Mr. Samuel E. Leonard, formerly superintendent of public welfare for Wilson County, has been added to the staff and has charge of the Bureau of County Organization. Mrs. Kathleen Holding, for several years stenographer in the Bureau of Child Welfare, has taken a special course in child welfare at Columbia University in order to fit herself to become a member of the staff. This was made possible through a fellowship granted the board by the Federation for Child Study. Miss Charlotte Avera has taken Mrs. Holding's former position. With these exceptions, no change has been made in the staff or clerical force during the past two years.

Much of the time of the Commissioner of Public Welfare during the last biennial period has been spent in speaking to civic, religious, and fraternal organizations which have expressed a desire to be informed about the work of the board. During twelve months the Commissioner spoke to forty-eight such organizations reaching approximately 12,000 people. As a member of the executive committee of the Child Welfare League of America she has attended three meetings of this committee, one in Toronto during the meeting of the National Conference for Social Work, and two in Chicago. The Commissioner has represented the board at the meetings of the National Conference for Social Work in Washington and Toronto and the American Prison Association in Boston.

The relations of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to the School of Public Welfare at the University of North Carolina continue pleasant and profitable. The summer institutes of public welfare held each year under the joint direction of the school and the board grow in interest and importance. Those who attend include county superintendents of public welfare and others interested in social problems. At the close of the institutes, certificates are issued to those who have attended the regular courses.

INSTITUTIONAL NEEDS

Elsewhere in this report will be found recommendations in regard to the needs of the State institutions and agencies caring for the neglected, delinquent and defective elements of North Carolina's population. All of the institutions are asking for and should have a reasonable increase in the way of permanent improvements and maintenance. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is satisfied that no institution is asking for a greater amount than is necessary to care for the pressing cases that will come to it during the next biennial period. Of late years there has been marked improvement in institutional care of the State's unfortunate and a large increase in institutional capacity. Yet with the possible exception of the institutions for the white insane, the

waiting lists of remedial and corrective institutions is as great today as it was two years ago, and the probabilities are that if every institution receives from the General Assembly of 1925 all that it asks for, two years from now the waiting lists will not have been appreciably decreased.

It is high time to look back along the way by which these institutional charges have come and see what more needs to be done in the way of prevention. This is but just to the taxpayer as well as to the inmate of an institution. Institutions care for results of unfortunate social conditions. The causes of such conditions are various. Unsatisfactory economic conditions, poor educational facilities, inadequate programs of public health, public welfare and social and mental hygiene, these are only a few of the factors that go into the making of dependents, delinquents and defectives that institutions must care for. Hence, we should constantly seek to improve the general life of the community if institutional charges are ever to decrease. The best preventive work is that which seeks to build up the whole tone of a community, so that it may not have festering spots that result in all kinds of social sickness such as crime, immorality and poverty. This is not easy to accomplish. It requires intelligence, it requires patience, it requires the capacity to find satisfaction in doing what will bear fruit, not in our day and time, but in coming generations.

We live today in comparative security from certain diseases, yellow fever, small pox, for instance, because there were persons in the past who worked for the prevention of these diseases. Much social sickness is equally preventable. Those who work today for good schools and compulsory education, expansion of the public health program, shorter working hours and a living wage, mental health and hygiene measures, work just as surely to decrease the criminals, dependents and defectives of the next generation as those who worked for the prevention of physical disease in the past decreased the mortality of the present.

PREVENTION MOST IMPORTANT

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that prevention is the end to be aimed at in all social maladjustments. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare wishes to include in its program more and more work that is primarily preventive. This should not cover fields that are already being looked after by other agencies. Mental health and hygiene is, comparatively speaking, almost totally neglected in a preventive sense, and yet here, more than in almost any other field, lies the greatest opportunity for preventive work that will affect many social ailments. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has handled approximately seven hundred individual cases of unfortunate people during the last biennial period. Study of these cases has led us to see the great and tragic need for a better understanding and intelligent treatment of those who are mentally sick and defective and what

great contributory factors to social maladjustments mental aberration and deficiency are. (See report of the Bureau of Mental Health and Hygiene.)

Prevention is ultimately much more important than remedial care. It is better to discover the boy or girl who tends toward delinquency and change his or her environment so that this tendency may be discouraged, than it is to care for such a boy or girl in the Jackson Training School or in Samarcand Manor after delinquency has developed. It is better to give poor mothers deprived of their husbands' support some such timely assistance as Mothers' Aid than to let such women struggle futilely against poverty with the result that the home must be broken up and the children become institutional charges or dependents upon the community and probable delinquents. It is ten thousand times better that persons with indisputable mental deficiency or aberration be prevented from marrying than that the State should care for their inevitably defective or otherwise abnormal descendants in institutions for the defective or in prisons or in hospitals. Remedial care makes a more tangible appeal, but it will never solve social problems. An emphasis on preventive measures is absolutely essential in an effective program of public welfare.

But remedial work is necessary as well as the preventive. And as much of our curative work is now largely institutional it is well to be able to evaluate institutional service.

AN INSTITUTION NOT MERELY STONE AND MORTAR

The average person usually sees an institution as a thing of stone and mortar and the more elaborate it is in structure and equipment, the better satisfied he is that by supporting it, he is fulfilling his obligation to the sick, the defective, the delinquent or the dependent. But the prime essential for the success of any institution is not its material structure or equipment, but the employment of officials with character, training and experience to fit them adequately for their positions. And this holds good whether the institution be a jail, an orphanage, a county home, a hospital for the insane, or a school for the delinquent. We are at present rapidly replacing county homes that were a disgrace to the State with modern and frequently too elaborate buildings—and, in general, employing the same kind of people to run them who have always done so. For instance there are still county commissioners who let out the county home to the lowest bidder. (See report under Bureau of Institutional Supervision.)

A certain amount of suitable equipment is necessary, of course. But as a result of experience and investigation, ideas and methods of caring for the unfortunate change rapidly. Consequently, it is unwise to put too much money in expensive structures that in a few years may be entirely out of date. Practically all institutions, even hospitals for the insane, are now being built in or broken up into the cottage type, and

millions of dollars may be mis-spent in out-of-date congregate buildings. The cottage system in institutions recommends itself because it has been found that trying to care for people with special problems in large groups is unnatural and unsatisfactory.

In establishing an institution, a careful study of the type of person the institution is to serve should be made with a view to building and equipping it to fill their peculiar needs. Many an institution has been built to gratify an architect's ambition, to provide political jobs, or to do other things more effectively than to care intelligently and kindly for the sick, the afflicted and the needy.

THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Attention is directed to the tremendous problem presented by the mentally defective in North Carolina, and the report of the Bureau of Mental Health and Hygiene is emphasized. There has been no State-wide survey in North Carolina to determine the proportion of mental deficiency in this State, but there is no reason to suppose that it is materially less than in others. In one of the western states where such a survey was made it was found that two per cent of the population was feeble-minded. If an equal proportion holds in North Carolina, it would mean that there are approximately 50,000 mentally defective persons in this State. Certainly it is true that there are hundreds of mental defectives in North Carolina for whom the State is doing nothing and who present one of the most serious menaces to society. The Caswell Training School at present can care for only about 350.

The root of most of the social problems with which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has to deal is mental deficiency or mental sickness of some kind. Case after case of social maladjustment can be traced back to defect or aberration of mind. Crime, immorality, dependency, in a large proportion of cases, go back not to "sin," but to sickness or deficiency in the brain. The predominant chance is that the offender against society and the dependent upon society are "not all there," or if they are, that their mental powers have been twisted in neurotic or pathological directions. The experience of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is overwhelmingly in support of the theory that mental deficiency or sickness is the most serious of all social problems, and that mental hygiene is one of the most important social measures.

The Caswell Training School should be made more adequate to meet the problem of segregation of the mentally defective. But neither the Caswell Training School nor any other institution, however well equipped, can solve the problem of the feeble-minded. For this is not primarily an institutional problem, but a eugenic one. Of course, segregation is imperative, but, in addition, there should be humane measures that will prevent the reproduction of the patently feeble-minded. Mental deficiency has been established beyond question as an

inherited character. There are numerous accidental cases, but these are in small proportion to those in which the defect is hereditary. The sexual instinct in the average mental defective—with the exception of the idiots—is generally more strongly developed and more poorly controlled than in a normal person, with the result that the mentally defective are usually prolific, unless restrained. North Carolina has no greater social problem than that of the feeble-minded, nor any that it is meeting less adequately.

TEMPORARY CARE OF CHILDREN

One of the greatest needs in North Carolina today in the field of social work is a place for the temporary care of children. The North Carolina Children's Home Society takes children with a view to permanent placement. The orphanages do not take children temporarily. Mothers' Aid assists children who have good mothers to care for them in their own homes. But for the child who needs temporary care and shelter neither the State nor private philanthropy is doing anything, with three exceptions. Durham County has the Wright Refuge for the temporary care of children, Forsyth County has the Juvenile Relief Home Association which serves the same purpose, and Buncombe a home for the temporary care of boys.

But there are many children in the State who are in desperate need of being served in this way. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare believes good homes could be found throughout the State in which children could be boarded temporarily. These homes would have to be carefully investigated and supervised while caring for children, and there should be some place in which the children could stay while such homes were being found for them. Unless the North Carolina Children's Home Society can establish a department for the temporary care of children, the State should undertake this responsibility by making a special appropriation to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for this purpose. Many of the children in question have parents or relatives who could contribute something to their support, but who for one reason or another cannot provide suitable homes for them.

We believe a law requiring the publishing of the marriage banns for a stated time would be advisable. Such a law should militate against unwise and hasty marriages, and the marriage of the patently unfit, marriages which result in broken homes and in dependent and defective children, many of whom become problem children and public charges.

NEED FOR TRAINED WORKERS

The more familiar with public welfare work one becomes the more clearly one sees that it deals with social ailments that have great effect on the life of the State and that, hence, it is a branch of the State's activity that requires careful study, training, experience and personal

aptitude as well as devotion to duty on the part of those who are to carry it on satisfactorily. It cannot be a hit or miss performance because it deals with the most delicate sort of material, that is, human material which should never be approached as a collection of sociological specimens, but must always be thought of as individual persons with all the potentialities of such. In efficient public welfare work, we must have workers who are able to strike a balance between technical appreciation which realizes that the problems of society are problems that should be scientifically considered and the sort of approach to this work represented by commiseration alone. In other words, our workers should not carry the technical spirit to such lengths as to exclude consideration of the human aspect that every social problem has, nor should they allow themselves to be carried away by mere pity to the neglect of common-sense methods. The material with which public welfare work deals, that is, human beings, is too important and too valuable, and the chances for unfortunate results of blundering social work are too great and too far-reaching for us not to undertake this work with as much preparation as possible. Hence, during the past two years, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has encouraged the employment of persons qualified by character, training and experience for the position of superintendent of public welfare.

THE LAURA SPELMAN ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL GRANT

Becoming effective July 1, 1924, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare received a grant of \$30,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. This sum is to be given in installments of \$10,000 a year for three years. The School of Public Welfare at the University of North Carolina received an equal amount. The grant was made to the board and the school for the purpose of a joint demonstration project in four counties in the State to be selected by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the School of Public Welfare. The money will be used in these counties to develop and improve the quality of the public welfare work in order to show what a good county organization for public welfare should be and what results may be obtained when such work is adequately financed and directed by efficient people. The money granted to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is paid into the State Treasury and paid out on vouchers from the State Board in conformity with the fiscal policy of the State.

A number of counties asked to be considered for this demonstration. It was necessary to select several counties in the vicinity of the University in order that students in the school of public welfare might be trained in field work. Wake County was decided upon after a request for consideration from the Board of Education and the Board of County Commissioners. Orange and Chatham counties are being studied with a view to developing the work there. Cherokee offered to provide office equipment, traveling expenses and a car if the State Board of Charities

and Public Welfare would put a worker in that county. This will be done as soon as a suitable person can be obtained.

Miss Lily E. Mitchell, a well-trained social worker of much experience, is to be in charge of the case work in all four counties. She began her work in the office of the superintendent of public welfare in Wake County. A probation officer, Mr. H. A. Farrell, has also been secured for Wake County. The plan is developing rather slowly for the reason that it is difficult to secure well-qualified people to fill the positions necessary to carry it out effectively in the selected counties.

By means of the Rockefeller grant, Lawrence A. Oxley, has been employed to take charge of the work among the negroes in the four demonstration counties. During the World War he served as a morale officer in the U. S. Army. He has made short surveys of social conditions among negroes in a number of cities and for two years taught the social sciences in St. Augustine School at Raleigh. His work in the demonstration counties will be the basis of what is hoped will develop into a state-wide program of public welfare work for the negroes, conducted under a bureau of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE

A. DIVISION OF MOTHERS' AID AND CASE WORK

CASE WORK

In the Biennial Report for the Legislature of 1923 attention was directed to certain needs made vivid in the State by the 215 cases reported to the Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The following chart shows 759 cases, 42 of which are colored. The large increase is due not so much, we believe, to the increase in the number of cases needing attention, but to the fact that the people of the State are learning where to go for help in solving their problems.

CHART OF CASES REFERRED TO STATE BOARD FOR ASSISTANCE

		<i>White</i>	<i>Negro</i>
1. Mental problems	164 129 applications to Caswell	163	1
2. Delinquent girls and women.....	97	93	4
3. Miscellaneous	137 Including adult pardon and parole	118	19
4. Transients and imposters.....	78	76	2
5. Investigations for other states.....	55	48	7
6. Epileptic and insane.....	15	15	
7. Children needing permanent care.....	34	30	4
Children needing temporary care.....	33	33	
8. Cripples	72	67	5
9. Inquiries regarding Mothers' Aid.....	46	46	
Thomasville Mothers' Aid cases.....	28	28	
	759	717	42

Of the 164 cases of mental trouble, 129 were so evidently cases that should be in Caswell that the workers interested were advised to make application. Only a small percentage of those applying could be admitted because of lack of room. Their names are on the waiting list.

Ninety-seven delinquent girls and women were reported. Many of these were referred to Samarcand. Very few could be admitted because of crowded conditions prevailing there. Probably one-fourth of those classed as "delinquents" would be rated mental defectives if given mental examinations.

Under "Miscellaneous" 137 cases of various types are listed—pardon, parole, and commutation cases cover about one-fifth. Others deal with the problems of old people, of transfers from one institution to another, of requests for work, assistance with tuberculosis cases, vocational rehabilitation, etc., insane and epileptic cases, and homes offered for children.

TRANSIENTS AND IMPOSTERS

Transients and imposters reported number 78, 55 of these were adults traveling from town to town, frequently by train—begging or selling pencils, shoe strings, etc. Many of them carry children along to lead them, to sing ballads, or tell pathetic tales. For the last two years the State Board has been trying to secure the names of all such beggars, to pass this information on to all counties, by means of a Monthly Transient List, in order that superintendents of welfare might know them and warn town authorities against granting them permits to beg, and so finally break up the business. A large number of these transients are well known to superintendents of welfare and to the Vocational Rehabilitation Department. They will not coöperate in any work to make an honest living as long as begging is so lucrative an employment.

A State law in regard to this nuisance is greatly needed.

The imposters are for the most part religious fanatics and people making a living by exploiting little children. The public is urged through the transient list not to contribute to institutions except such as are licensed by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Fifty-five investigations were made at the request of other states. Practically all these investigations dealt with the return of insane or indigent people to the State. Usually investigation showed that relatives in North Carolina were of low mentality, or in poverty and in no position to care for relatives of the same sort who had established residence elsewhere.

Seventy-four inquiries were received from citizens in regard to Mothers' Aid for themselves or neighbors. Twenty-eight such cases were transferred to the Thomasville Orphanage Mothers' Aid Department; the others were reported to superintendents of welfare for investigation in their respective counties.

Thirty-four reports were received of children needing permanent care because of broken homes. This means probably 100 children. The majority of such cases were referred to the Children's Home Society, or the superintendent of welfare in the county, if the case was unknown to him.

CHILDREN NEEDING TEMPORARY CARE

Thirty-three reports came in of children needing temporary care. This type of case includes also calls for information in regard to parental schools, and schools for special work. This problem is one of the hardest the State has now to handle. Adequate temporary care for children in motherless homes, poorly disciplined homes, homes where the mother needs hospital or sanatorium treatment over a long period, means in many cases the saving of the child—and the home. Without this care many children must become neglected and delinquent. Such cases should not be committed to agencies and institutions for permanent placement.

Still another need—emphasised in the 1923 report and still unmet—is that of parental schools for boys and girls between 10 and 16. Children starting toward delinquency by way of broken homes but not subjects for Jackson or Samarcand, need training in such a school. Many a boy or girl could be saved from the reformatory stigma if, at the “danger point” he could be placed in an environment of intelligence and understanding.

Seventy-two crippled children were handled as special cases. This is exclusive of the 371 children reported to the clinics whose names were referred directly to the Orthopedic Hospital.

The State Board needs an agent in charge of the case work of the Children's Bureau. Such an agent could be of great benefit in assisting county superintendents in discovering and developing their local welfare possibilities. She could be of particular help in selecting temporary homes in the counties on a boarding or free home basis.

NEGRO CASES

The very small percentage of negro cases does not indicate the need. Superintendents usually do what they can for neglected, dependent, and delinquent negro children in their own counties, as the State has such limited facilities for helping them.

A trained negro field agent in the State office who could organize the work of the people in the counties would open up a vast field of work now neglected.

The opening of the Morrison Training School for Negro Boys will relieve the situation greatly in regard to delinquent boys.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S CLINICS

The names of 700 crippled children were secured in the State-wide census of cripples made by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare in connection with the Vocational Rehabilitation Department of the Board of Education in the fall of 1922. Partial returns from this census were given in the biennial report to the 1923 Legislature.

Much was learned from this census. The majority of the children reported were in rural districts far from hospitals, and often long distances from good roads and railroads. The State hospital was at Gastonia. The problem was to get the children and the hospital in touch with each other.

Local clinics for crippled children solved the problem. All orthopedic surgeons in the State were asked by the State Board of Public Welfare to coöperate with the surgeon of the Orthopedic Hospital and the Bureau of Child Welfare in the work. Civic and fraternal organizations helped

greatly in organizing the work in the the counties selected for the clinics. Between March, 1923, and July, 1924, seven clinics were held in the following order:

Wilmington—March, 1923—children examined.....	35
Raleigh—June, 1923—children examined.....	65
Washington—July, 1923—children examined.....	75
Waynesville—August, 1923—children examined.....	16
Saluda—August, 1923—children examined.....	11
Elizabeth City—October, 1923—children examined.....	22
Wilson—April, 1924—children examined.....	147

In the seven clinics 371 were examined.

The clinics have not only been of great help in securing the names of the handicapped in the State, they have also acquainted the people of the State with the work of the Orthopedic Hospital. In addition, they have saved parents the expense and pain of taking the long trip to the hospital, only to find that their crippled, feeble-minded child, could not be helped there, but needed medical or custodial care of quite a different sort. The surgeon from the hospital and a representative from the State Board of Public Welfare have been present at every clinic. Parents have learned that doctors, nurses, and social workers are just "folks," to whom they can trust their children, and are not so opposed to sending them to the hospital when they are called in for treatment. They have served to keep an active waiting list for the hospital and to keep the beds full.

The clinics are economical also. It is far less expensive in time, energy, and money for 50 children and their attendants to meet the clinic force at a point within a radius of 100 miles than for the same number to go 300 miles or more to Gastonia.

The clinics have been of such value to the crippled children of the State that others will be held from time to time in localities not yet reached by them.

RECOMMENDATION

Work with the crippled children through the clinics has brought out strongly the need of a ward for negro children at the State Hospital. One hundred and thirty negro children were reported through the State-wide census and 18 names have been added since through examinations at the clinics. Children found eligible for treatment had to be referred to local physicians as charity cases or placed in Charlotte or Gastonia hospitals at the expense of some organization, where they could be treated by the State orthopedic surgeon. These children stand in need of surgical attention. Some of the hardest case problems the State Board has had to deal with have been those of negro children. It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will appropriate sufficient funds for such an addition to the hospital.

Still another need made very apparent through the clinics is that of a vocational home school for crippled children. Much of the surgical

work done on chronic cases is an economic waste if these children have to return to their natural environment. For example, a child with a tubercular joint needs expert care, extending over months—maybe years. During this period the child should be getting his education. If such a child has to return to a shack in the backwoods after several weeks in the hospital and take his place with the other children in the family life, and at the family table, soon his condition is as bad as at first.

Many brace cases need long time care and attention. A country child with a delicate brace, 200 miles from a surgeon, is in a bad way if his brace gets broken.

Such cases as these cannot be cared for in the hospital where every bed is needed for surgical cases, but they could be cared for in a vocational convalescent home school within reach of the hospital surgeon. Here their school work could go on and vocational training of various sorts—suited to the child—could be carried on.

ADMINISTRATION OF MOTHERS' AID FUND

Through the united efforts of the civic, religious, and fraternal organizations of the State, both men's and women's, and with only two dissenting votes in the Senate, and none in the House, the Mothers' Aid bill became a law in the Legislature of 1923; \$50,000 was available by July, 1923, for use in the counties of the State desiring to meet the State dollar for dollar in this form of child welfare. This fund though remaining in the State Treasury, was apportioned to the counties on a per capita basis.

A director of Mothers' Aid was immediately appointed by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and work was begun.

Necessarily the first year's work has been largely educational. The idea of granting financial aid to mothers to rear their own children in their own homes was new—standards must be set. For the aid to be effective it must be adequate, and it must be regular, otherwise the State and county would pauperize rather than render independent families being helped. The wisest and most economical plan seemed for the State Director to visit as rapidly as possible every mother reported eligible by the county superintendents of welfare, and to help work out plans for improving housing, health, educational, and other conditions in the families.

DIRECTOR VISITS CASES

Between March, 1923, and July, 1924, the State Director had visited practically every case in 45 counties. (Now every county—61—administering aid has been visited.) The time spent in each county has been from one to four days, depending on the amount of work to be done, and the difficulties encountered in getting it done. Often it has been necessary to walk from one to fifteen miles in some of the mountain counties. Between trips the heavy amount of administration work

necessary in starting and operating a new department has been carried on with as little delay as possible, with only a part-time stenographer.

Everywhere the interest in the work has been manifest. Very seldom has it been necessary for the State Director to refuse to approve a case that the county has thoroughly investigated and passed on. In most of the counties the commissioners have agreed to the amounts requested for the families by the superintendent of welfare and the county board of welfare. In a few counties amounts have been increased at the request of the State Director, when the individual family problem has been brought to their attention.

MOTHERS EMPLOYED TO REAR GOOD CITIZENS

The people generally have grasped the idea as an economic one—the mother is a citizen employed to rear her own children as good citizens. With a few exceptions the mothers are capable of “carrying on” with friendly supervision on the part of the superintendents of public welfare. The exceptions are cases where health problems loom large and where constant attention to many details is needed before the family is reconstructed sufficiently to be able to see what it can do with adequate aid.

The State Board, feeling the need of giving the mothers on the Mothers’ Aid list every contact possible with progressive movements in the State, has sent the names of all mothers to the State Board of Health, that they may receive the Health Bulletins. Mothers with children under two years have been referred to the Bureau of Infant and Maternity Care for helpful literature. The Bulletin on “Citizenship,” published by the State Department of Education, has been sent to every rural mother on the list. Through the State Agent of Home Demonstration Work the county agents have been asked to visit and help the mothers on the list. Many farm agents have helped, too.

Farm Household Accounts, a publication of the Federal Bureau, has also been sent all rural mothers.

The State Insurance Department has mailed out to them much information in regard to fire protection.

Mothers’ Aid has had a good start—but just a start.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANS

According to the reports sent in from the counties already administering aid, they have a waiting list of many cases already investigated, and many others pending investigation. Many county commissioners are willing to grant more adequate appropriations, but their quotas are small and they have an idea that they must make a “little go a long way.” To meet the increasing need for keeping children within their own homes \$100,000 is not a large amount.

This form of child welfare is proving its worth, as a look at the survey of the 206 cases will indicate. There is no finer way of preserving the home—that has passed inspection as a home.

With an increased staff and a larger appropriation of 1925 much better work can be done than has been possible this year.

Either the Director or her assistant will spend several days in every county in the State, helping the county superintendent and board of welfare to organize the work, and visiting and supervising all applicants for and recipients of Mothers' Aid.

Every effort will be made to raise the standards of living of all Mothers' Aid families—to develop their independence—to get them on their feet as quickly as possible.

A study of living expenses in country families, already begun, will be continued and made ready for the biennial of 1927. The information gained from such a study will be of the greatest value in helping county superintendents of welfare work out with the mothers their budgets for Mothers' Aid applications.

SUMMARY OF 206 CASES OF MOTHERS' AID

(All the approved cases up to August 15, 1924.)

During the first year of operation of Mothers' Aid in North Carolina, or to be more exact, from August 1, 1923, when the first case was approved up to August 15, 1924, a total of 206 cases were approved by the State Director of Mothers' Aid.

Information on these 206 cases was tabulated, classified, and summarized in order that it might be made clear just who were the people being assisted and what were some of the pertinent facts regarding their social and economic status.

A. Localities of Families:

Chart 1 shows clearly that our problem with Mothers' Aid in North Carolina is largely a rural one. This, however, is to be expected when we consider that in spite of the many people engaged in manufacturing ours is still primarily a rural population.

"City" defined as a place of 20,000 population or over.

"Town" defined as an incorporated place of under 20,000.

"Rural" defined as all unincorporated places.

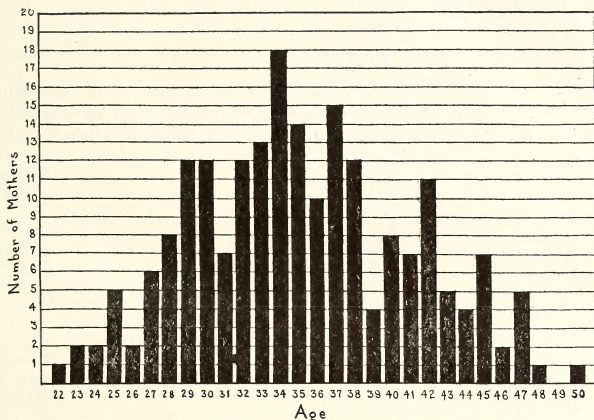
City	19
Town	71
Rural	116
	206

Localities of Families



B. Ages of Mothers:

The mothers being assisted range in ages from 22 to 50 years, averaging 35.2 although 34 is the most frequent age. Thus it is seen we are dealing with women who are mostly in the prime of life at the stage of maturity where we could expect them to give of their best for their children.



Range—from 22 to 50 years.

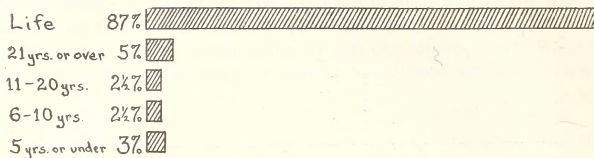
Average age—35.2 years.

C. Length of Mothers' Residence in North Carolina:

Our law requires a residence in the State of 3 years, but it is interesting to note the exceptionally high percentage of mothers who have spent their entire lives in North Carolina. Not a single mother is foreign-born, and practically all of the 13 per cent not natives of North Carolina came from the adjoining states of South Carolina and Virginia.

Lived in North Carolina for life.....	179
Lived in North Carolina 21 years or over.....	11
Lived in North Carolina 11 to 20 years.....	5
Lived in North Carolina 6 to 10 years.....	5
Lived in North Carolina 5 years or under.....	6
Total.....	206

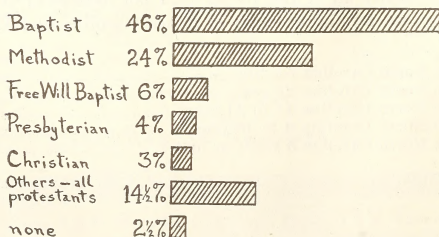
Mothers' Residence in N.C.

*D. Church Affiliations of Mothers:*

Because of the variations of standards as to just what constitutes church membership, affiliations were listed rather than memberships. Only 5 of the 206 mothers, or about 2 per cent, have no church affiliation.

Denomination	No. of Mothers
Baptist	95
Free Will Baptist.....	12
Primitive Baptist	3
Methodist	49
Methodist Protestant	5
Presbyterian	8
Christian	7
Episcopalian	4
A. R. P.....	3
Reformed	3
Holiness	3
Moravian	3
Lutheran	2
Quaker	2
Mormon	1
Church of Living God.....	1
No affiliation listed.....	5
Total.....	206

Church Affiliations of Mothers



E. Occupations of Husbands:

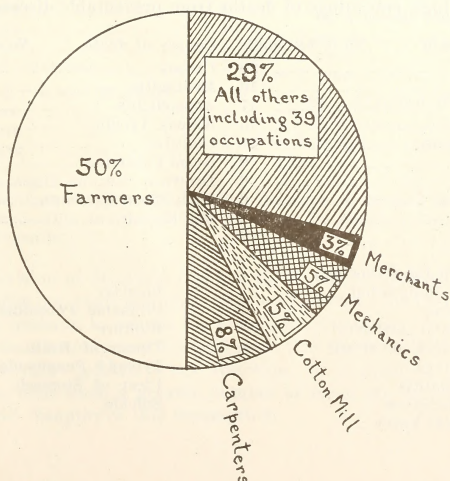
Since over half of the mothers live in rural localities, the fact that 50 per cent of the husbands were farmers is a logical sequence. To many the low percentage of husbands who were cotton-mill workers, 5 per cent, will be surprising.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>No. of husbands</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>No. of husbands</i>
Farmer	103	Barber	3
Carpenter	16	Furniture Factory	3
Cotton Mill	11	Clerk	3
Mechanic	11	Electrician	3
Merchant	7	Plumber	2
Sawmill	4	Preacher	2
Day Laborer	4	Railroad Work	2
Painter	3		

One each of the following:

Blacksmith	Laundryman
Bookkeeper	Lumberman
Brick Mason	Mail Carrier
Car Cleaner	Mattress Maker
Car Repairer	Meat Market
Carpenter and Policeman	Planing Mill
Fisherman	Policeman
Garage Helper	Postoffice Clerk
Hospital Attendant	Railroad Conductor
Insurance Agent	Road Construction
Insurance Agent and Jitney Driver	Teacher
Interior Decorator	Tobacco Factory
Iron Worker and "Hot Dog" Stand	Transfer Work
Jitney Driver	Undertaker
Jobber	

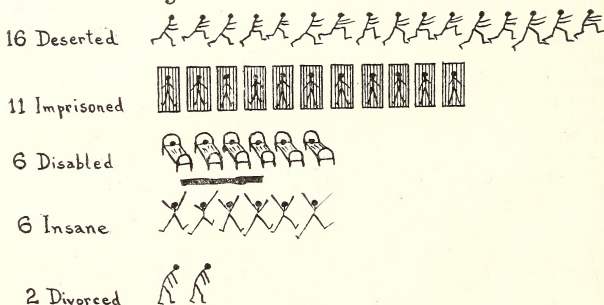
Occupations of Husbands



F. Marital Status of Mothers:

Although Mothers' Aid is primarily for the family where the mother is a widow, we find that 41, or 20 per cent, of the husbands are still living.

165 widows
41 have husbands living
206

Of 41 Living Husbands*G. Causes of Deaths of Husbands:*

A glance at the following table of causes of deaths of 165 husbands reveals the high percentage of deaths from preventable diseases.

<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>No. of husbands</i>	<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>No. of husbands</i>
Pneumonia	24	Dropsy	6
Influenza	19	Meningitis	4
Tuberculosis	17	Appendicitis	4
Accident	15	Kidney Trouble	4
Bright's Disease	11	Diabetes	3
Typhoid	8	Blood Poisoning	3
Murdered	6	Drowned	3
Heart Trouble	6	High Blood Pressure.....	2
Paralysis	6	Not Known	3
Cancer	6		

One each of the following:

Acute Indigestion
Apoplexy
Bronchial Asthma
Congestion of Brain
Dysentery
Encephalitis
Gas Gangrene
Malarial Fever

Pleurisy
Ptomaine Poisoning
Rupture
Tumor of Brain
Typhoid Pneumonia
Ulcer of Stomach
Suicide

H. (a) Length of Time Between Death of 165 Husbands and Date of Approval of Application:

Before the passage of the Mothers' Aid Law many of our widows struggled along for years after the death of their husbands without the advantages of State and county assistance, but it is gratifying to find that in nearly one-third of the cases aid has been given within a year of the loss of the family breadwinner. As the time wears on and the full value of Mothers' Aid is appreciated it is hoped that assistance will be forthcoming in most cases within a few months of the deaths of the husbands, thus approaching a form of social insurance.

<i>Length of time</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Length of time</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Under 1 year.....	48	5 to 6 years.....	9
1 to 2 years.....	45	6 to 7 years.....	5
2 to 3 years.....	21	7 to 8 years.....	2
3 to 4 years.....	18	8 to 9 years.....	3
4 to 5 years.....	14		

Average length of time, 1 year and 11 months.

(b) Length of Time Between Desertion, Disability, Imprisonment, Insanity, or Divorce of 41 Husbands and Date of Approval of Application:

<i>Length of time</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Length of time</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
<i>Of 16 Deserting Husbands</i>		<i>Of 11 Imprisoned Husbands</i>	
Under 1 year.....	4	Under 1 year.....	8
1 to 2 years.....	3	1 to 2 years.....	1
2 to 3 years.....	4	2 to 3 years.....	2
3 to 4 years.....	1	<i>Of 6 Insane Husbands</i>	
4 to 5 years.....	2	1 to 2 years.....	2
6 to 7 years.....	1	2 to 3 years.....	3
No date of desertion.....	1	6 to 7 years.....	1
<i>Of 6 Disabled Husbands</i>		<i>Of 2 Divorced Husbands</i>	
Under 1 year.....	1	2 to 3 years.....	1
2 to 3 years.....	3	5 to 6 years.....	1
3 to 4 years.....	2		

Average length of time:

Desertions—2 years, 2½ months; disabled—2 years, 3 months; imprisoned—10½ months; insane—2 years, 7½ months; divorced—3 years, 6 months.

The Division of Mothers' Aid has ruled that no deserted mother may apply under one year, and only after every effort has been made to require the husband to assume his financial obligations.

From the above figures it would seem that the families of imprisoned men, come most quickly to our attention. It is possible, however, that at a later date when a greater number of cases are tabulated that the results will disapprove this assumption.

I. (a) Calendar Year of Deaths of 165 Husbands:

The following two tables simply augment the preceding two although by means of them it may be possible to better estimate the extent of our problem for the next year or two.

1924	7	1919	10
1923	41	1918	9
1922	44	1917	5
1921	21	1916	2
1920	23	1915	3

(b) Calendar Year When 41 Living Husbands Ceased Supporting Families:

1924	4	1920	4
1923	11	1919	3
1922	7	1917	2
1921	9	No date given.....	1

J. Children Under 14 Years:

By a mere coincidence this study includes exactly 1,000 persons given assistance through Mothers' Aid since there are 794 children under 14 in addition to the 206 mothers. It might be thought that the average number of children under 14 per family would be higher than 3.9. The length of time from marriage to the cessation of the support of the husband in a large measure accounts for this figure.

Total number in 206 families.....	794
Average per family.....	3.9
Range per family.....	1 to 8

Number of families with one child under 14.....	3
Number of families with two children under 14.....	33
Number of families with three children under 14.....	42
Number of families with four children under 14.....	68
Number of families with five children under 14.....	38
Number of families with six children under 14.....	18
Number of families with seven children under 14.....	3
Number of families with eight children under 14.....	1

Total families.....	206
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K. Children 14 Years Old and Over:

In over half of the 78 families where there were children 14 years old or over there was only one such child per family. This indicates that these families in most cases cannot count on much financial help from the older children simply because there are not enough of them, neither are they of sufficient age to replace the income which formerly was provided by their fathers.

In 78 of the 206 families there were children 14 years or over, totaling 130.

Average per family of these 78 families, 1.7.

Range, 1 to 5.

Number of families with one child 14 or over.....	43
Number of families with two children 14 or over.....	25
Number of families with three children 14 or over.....	6
Number of families with four children 14 or over.....	1
Number of families with five children 14 or over.....	3
Total families.....	78

L. Children Born After Death or Nonsupport of Husbands:

Something of the hardships which have been endured by many of these mothers is shown by the tables below. In over 22 per cent of all the 206 families a child was born after the husband had been taken away by death, or by circumstances which caused his nonsupport. There were 51 such children in a total of 46 families. None of these children are illegitimate.

In 30 families one child was born after death of husband.

In 2 families twins were born after death of husband.

Total of 34 children born after death of husband.

In 5 families one child was born after desertion of husband.

In 3 families one child was born after imprisonment of husband.

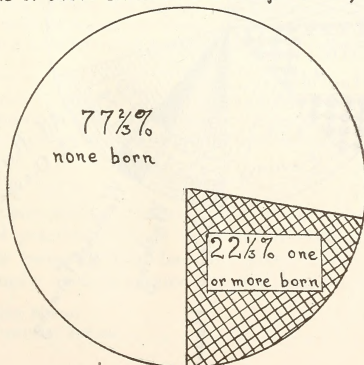
In 3 families one child was born after insanity of husband.

In 2 families one child was born after disablement of husband.

In 1 family 4 children (triplets and one other) were born after disablement of husband.

Total of 17 children.

Families where Children were Born after
Death or Non-support of Husbands
(None of these children are illegitimate)



M. Occupations of Mothers Other Than Housekeeping:

Among the occupations of the mothers, farming plays a major part. And this in most cases means no less than it would if the term were applied to a man—plowing the land, working the crops, and gathering the harvest. Whereas there were only 11 husbands listed as mill workers we find 29 mothers so engaged. This indicates that several women after having been deprived of their husbands consider mill work better adapted to their needs than some of the other occupations.

Occupation	No. of mothers	Occupation	No. of mothers
Farming	51	Washing and Farming.....	6
Cotton Mill	28	Washing and Sewing.....	3
Sewing	25	Sewing and Farming.....	3
Boarding House	8	Washing and Ironing.....	2
Washing	8	Clerk	2

One each of the following:

Bookkeeper

Cotton Mill and Boarding House

Farming and Caretaker

Farming and Worker in Laundry

Film Inspector

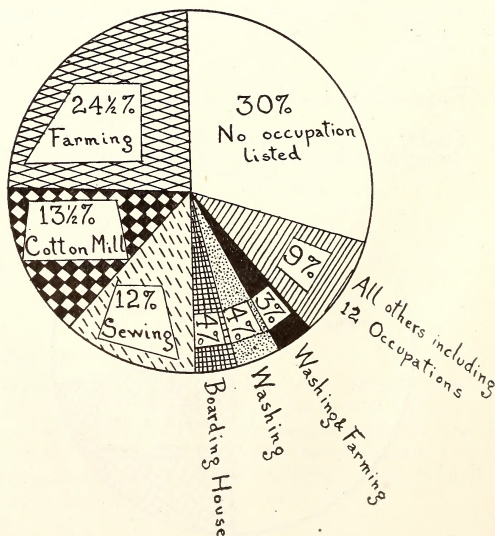
Makes Baskets

Makes Berry Crates

Merchant

Total of 144 out of 206 mothers.

Occupations of Mothers
other than Housekeeping



N. Occupations of Children 14 Years and Over:

Of the 130 children over 14, occupations of 60 were definitely listed. The status of 22 others was also given; 35 of the remaining 48 were of rural families—11 from towns, and 2 from cities; in most cases they helped at home; many attend school.

Cotton Mill	16	Odd Jobs	3
Farm Work	9	Telephone Girl	2
Store Clerks	6	Print Shop	2
Tobacco Factory	5		

One each of the following:

Army	Navy
Construction Company	Newspaper Office
Dairy	Railroad Work
Furniture Factory	Sawmill
Hauls Wood	Shuttle Factory
Janitor at School	Teacher
Lumber Company	Training for Nurse
Mica Company	Waitress
Movie House	

Total of 60 out of 130 children

Children over 14 married.....	18
Children over 14 in orphanages.....	2
Children over 14 feeble-minded.....	1
Children over 14 invalid.....	1

O. Rooms and Beds Per House:

Since the average number of children under 14 per family is 3.9, the fact that the average number of rooms per house is also 3.9 seems to indicate that on the whole the housing situation among our Mothers' Aid families is not as poor as might be expected.

Rooms per house—

For 202 houses (4 cases not listed) total number rooms....	790
Average number of rooms per house.....	3.9
Range—1 to 8 (one boarding house contained 10 rooms)	

Beds per house—

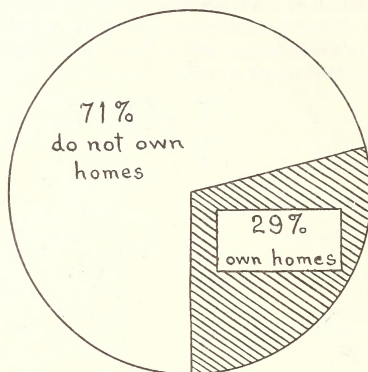
For 199 houses (7 cases not listed) total number beds.....	691
Average number of beds per house.....	3.5
Range—1 to 7 (one boarding house contained 13 beds)	

P. Home Ownership:

Sixty of the mothers own their homes; many of these homes, however, are mortgaged and practically all of them are of small valuation. In most of these cases encouragement has been given to retain ownership since the landed family tends to greater stability than the landless.

Families owning homes.....	60
Families not owning homes.....	146

Home Ownership

*Q. Sources of Previous Aid for These 206 Families:*

The important part that relatives have played in assisting these families before Mothers' Aid has been granted is seen in the list below. Under the heading County is included assistance given by County Departments of Public Welfare in addition to County funds for the poor, etc. The 4 cases listed under Thomasville Orphanage Aid were transferred to the State plan of Mothers' Aid; in this connection the State Director has had occasion to recommend several other cases to Thomasville. Besides the 2 cases listed under Sale of Land many mothers were forced to sell furniture and other household equipment. The sale of crops and other produce, the earnings of children over 14, and the wages of some of the mothers have of course been important items in the support of these families prior to the granting of Mothers' Aid.

The following is a list of agencies with the number of families assisted by each:

Relatives	131	Husband's Employer	5
Friends and Neighbors.....	78	Thomasville Orphanage Aid.....	4
Churches	49	Kiwanis	2
County	46	K. K. K.	2
Insurance	20	Junior Order	2
Red Cross	9	Odd Fellows	2
Associated Charities	8	King's Daughters	2
Masons	6	Sale of Land.....	2

One each by the following:

Cash left by husband
City
Husband's bondsmen
Elks

Man who accidentally killed husband
Merchant
Newspaper
Organization not named

Red Men
Rotary
Salvation Army

School
Teacher
Woodmen

In 20 out of the 206 cases no previous aid or assistance was listed. One hundred eighty-six cases had received previous assistance.

Let it not be supposed, however, that all these agencies have ceased their active interest upon the arrival of Mothers' Aid. On the contrary, the supervision which is part of the duty of those administering Mothers' Aid has in a great many cases awakened a keener sense of responsibility on the part of these individuals and organizations for the mothers and children who have now become recognized assets of the State.

R. Length of Time Between Date of Application by Mothers in Counties and Date of Approval by State:

At the outset there was necessarily a good deal of delay between the time the mother made application and the final approval of the State. Our county superintendents of public welfare were unfamiliar with the prescribed procedure and a considerable number of applications received by the State Director had to be returned for further information. Also, since the county commissioners and the county boards of public welfare meet regularly only once a month, applications often are held up to await action from these bodies. Because the State Director has had the field work, and the office work as well, cases have sometimes had to wait attention until her return from county trips. With more complete coöperation between county and State and a more general knowledge of how Mothers' Aid may be secured it is felt that the average length of time of 2 months as listed below can be cut in half.

<i>Length of time</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Less than one week.....	5
1 to 2 weeks.....	6
2 to 3 weeks.....	20
3 weeks to 1 month.....	18
1 month to 1½ months.....	42
1½ months to 2 months.....	33
2 months to 2½ months.....	23
2½ months to 3 months.....	21
3 months to 3½ months.....	13
3½ months to 4 months.....	6
4 months to 4½ months.....	4
4½ months to 5 months.....	7
5 months to 5½ months.....	1
5½ months to 6 months.....	3
6 months to 7 months.....	1
7 months to 8 months.....	2
8 months to 9 months.....	1
Total families.....	206

Average length of time slightly over 2 months.

S. Juvenile Court Records:

The high character of the families being reached through Mothers' Aid is indicated by the fact that there was one lone juvenile court record among all the children of the 206 families. In this case a boy had been placed on probation and at last reports was doing well.

T. Physical Examinations:

Physical examinations had been given in 63 families out of the 206. In most cases all the members of these 63 families were examined. Many other Mothers' Aid families have since had physical examinations as a part of the supervision given.

U. Illiteracy:

Twenty-four mothers were unable to write, but in every one of these cases it was obvious that the intelligence and capability of these women qualified them as being competent to care for their children. Without exception they are all particularly anxious for their children to secure educational advantages of which they themselves were unfortunately deprived.

V. Others in Household:

In 77 out of the 206 families there were others besides the mother and children living in the same house. Many of these 77 mothers had been taken into homes of relatives after the husbands died, others were boarding relatives or outsiders, and a few lived in two family houses.

W. Previous Marriages of Mothers:

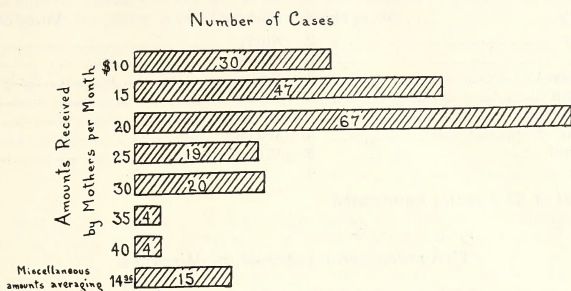
Only 8 mothers had been married twice.

X. Amounts of Aid Granted:

The following figures are for total amounts, (half from State and half from county):

Total of \$3,944.44 per month for 206 cases.
Average amount per month per case, \$19.15.

<i>Amount per month</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
\$10	30
15	47.
20	67
25	19
30	20
35	4
40	4
Odd amounts averaging \$14.96.....	15



Y. Cancellation of Cases:

The first Mothers' Aid case was approved by the State Director August 1, 1923. On August 15, 1924 there were 191 cases in active operation, 15 having been cancelled for the following reasons:

Married	5
Moved out of North Carolina.....	2
Moved out of county.....	1
Immorality	2
Mother self-supporting	1
Disabled husband supporting family.....	1
Deserting husband returned.....	1
Government pension granted.....	1
Thomasville Orphanage aid granted.....	1

Z. Distribution by Counties:

County	No. of cases	County	No. of cases
Alamance	4	Forsyth	15
Alexander	2	Franklin	5
Alleghany	1	Gaston	3
Anson	4	Graham	2
Beaufort	6	Granville	4
Bertie	1	Guilford	7
Bladen	4	Halifax	1
Brunswick	2	Harnett	2
Buncombe	11	Henderson	3
Cabarrus	2	Iredell	8
Catawba	2	Johnston	8
Chatham	3	Lee	1
Cherokee	2	McDowell	3
Chowan	1	Macon	3
Columbus	5	Madison	2
Cumberland	3	Mecklenburg	8
Dare	1	Nash	1
Davidson	9	New Hanover	4
Duplin	3	Orange	4
Edgecombe	5	Pasquotank	2

<i>County</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Pender	2	Surry	5
Pitt	3	Swain	1
Richmond	3	Union	3
Robeson	7	Vance	1
Rockingham	3	Wake	7
Rowan	3	Wayne	4
Scotland	2	Wilson	1
Stanly	4		

Total of 55 counties represented.

CLIPPINGS FROM LETTERS OF MOTHERS

"Many, many thanks for the check received recently. Am oh so grateful."

"Without Mothers' Aid checks I could not keep my children with me, but would be compelled to give them up. I am trying earnestly to teach them to be Christians, and to love the State that is doing so much for them. I will be glad of any advice you can give us—especially on nourishing foods for the children.

"May God bless all the noble ones who have made this possible for us."

"Novella said tell you she had been trying to drink milk, and they say they want you to come again. They will start school Monday. Well, you may know I am appreciating your work, for it certainly helps me."

"We are all three so thankful to our county and our State and will try to prove this by living right. Earle often adds to his prayer, 'God bless the Mothers' Aid.'"

"That Mother Goose Health Book you sent sure is fine. I can't read myself, but May has read it to all of us."

"I have received all the nice books and papers and we do appreciate them all. Our crops are looking good. Hurry and come back to see us."

"I want the Mothers' Aid Director to know how thankful I am of what they are doing for me, and I also feel so glad that this is for all the needy mothers with small children."

"I will write you a few lines and send you the account of what I have spent and tell you we are getting along very well. All the children are going to school and learning fast."

"I sure do thank you for the kindness which you have turned to me. The children all beg to be remembered to you."

"When I began to get help I was in debt and now I am able to settle all my debts and think I will be able to clothe the children and start them in school very soon. If it had not of been for the help I don't know what I would of done. I appreciate it so much. I want to give you my thanks for you good people that is working for us."

The State Director has been making kodak pictures of the Mothers' Aid families. One of these pictures is so attractive and so typical that it was decided to use the picture for the little questionnaire bulletin, if the mother agreed. She replied: "I received your letter today. I would rather you would not use our picture. As I am not much of a public woman I don't care to have my picture in public."

This spirit is typical of the mothers receiving aid.

One little girl writes: "I am glad for mama to get this help for us." "We have been to town and had our teeth fixed."

A mother writes her county superintendent: "I received my December Mothers' Aid check this evening and thank you for same. We are getting along very well at the present, the children are in school."

"You know you told me you didn't give the Mothers' Aid to those who stay away from their children. It sure did please me to hear that, for I don't want to stay away from mine. You see, I wasn't getting the Mothers' Aid. If I had been I would have been with my children."

B. DIVISION OF CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.

It is the duty of the State to supervise duly approved public and private institutions, and to refuse to license any that are not properly established and well equipped to receive children. It is the wish of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to carry out the duties imposed upon it by law in a spirit of service, so that each institution shall be strengthened and developed to its utmost.

NEW INSTITUTIONS

The last two years has seen a marked development of interest in regard to the temporary care of dependent and neglected children. The growth of institutions for work of this type is a problem worthy of serious consideration and should be developed in the larger counties of the State.

Two new institutions giving temporary care to children have been licensed within the past year. The charters under which they operate do not permit them to keep the child longer than one year. They are Wright Refuge, Durham, N. C., and Juvenile Relief Home, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Wright Refuge:

Wright Refuge was made possible by the generosity of Mr. R. H. Wright of Durham, for he gave the first \$10,000 on condition that a like amount be raised by the county and individuals. It is governed by a board of trustees, representing the various civic and official organizations of the city and county.

Fifty-one children have been received in the home during the past year, and 42 have been dismissed as follows:

Temporary juvenile court cases.....	7
Returned to own homes.....	15
Placed in foster homes.....	12
Placed in institutions.....	8

Juvenile Relief Home:

The Juvenile Relief Home is the outcome of some observations made by a group of interested women who visited local hospitals in Winston-Salem for several months during the recent war. They found many mothers who were unhappy because of being separated from their little children. The women became interested in these cases and assumed responsibility for the care of the children. From this beginning the work grew rapidly and the home was established.

In addition to the hospital cases they are now receiving many neglected and dependent children for temporary care. They are kept until the homes can be reestablished or new ones found for them. The institution works in close coöperation with the county superintendent of public welfare and the associated charities.

About thirty-five children have been in the home since last November. Two were sent to the North Carolina Children's Home Society for permanent placement and the others were returned to their homes.

CHANGES IN INSTITUTIONS

The Union County Children's Home was discontinued in August, 1923, and most of the children were placed in homes in Union County. Two were sent to the Presbyterian Orphanage at Barium Springs.

The Colored Baptist Orphanage in Winston-Salem has been changed to the Memorial Industrial School. The institution has been reorganized with a new board of trustees, and the civic clubs of the city have representation on the board. The school was recently admitted into the Community Chest, and will receive \$17,755 for its part this year.

The present policy of the board is to accept no more children until they have done all that is necessary for the care and protection of those in the home. Since the institution is supported entirely by the people of the city and county the first children admitted will come from Forsyth County. If there are vacancies thereafter, children outside of the county will be received.

The license of the Mary Lee Home in Durham was revoked July 1, 1924, for the following reasons:

1. Inadequate financial support.
2. Lack of coöperation of superintendent with the board of trustees.
3. Improper care and nourishment of children.
4. Failure to meet minimum requirements for the conduct of child-caring institutions.

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

The following is a list of the child caring institutions in North Carolina.

Alexander Home, Mrs. Fannie Sharpe, Charlotte.
 Baptist Orphanage and Kennedy Home, Rev. M. L. Kesler, Thomasville.
 Buncombe County Children's Home, Miss Emma Donoho, Asheville.
 Catholic Orphanage, Rev. George Woods, Nazareth.
 Christian Orphanage, Charles D. Johnson, Elon College.
 Eliada Orphanage, Rev. L. B. Compton, Asheville.
 Falcon Orphanage, J. A. Culbreth, Falcon.
 Freewill Baptist Orphanage, C. G. Pope, Middlesex.
 Grandfather Orphan's Home, J. W. Holcomb, Banner Elk.
 I. O. O. F. Home, Charles Warren, Goldsboro.
 Juvenile Relief Home, Mrs. George Norfleet, Winston-Salem.
 Memorial School (colored), Rev. J. W. Poindexter, Winston-Salem.
 Methodist Children's Home, Rev. Charles Wood, Winston-Salem.
 Methodist Protestant Children's Home, H. A. Garrett, High Point.
 Methodist Orphanage, Rev. A. S. Barnes, Raleigh.
 Mountain Orphanage, R. D. Bedinger, Black Mountain.
 Nazareth Orphanage, Rev. W. I. McNairy, Crescent.
 Oxford Orphanage, R. L. Brown, Oxford.
 Oxford Orphanage (colored), H. P. Cheatham, Oxford.
 Presbyterian Orphan's Home, J. B. Johnston, Barium Springs.
 Pythian Home, C. W. Pender, Clayton.
 St. Ann's Orphanage, Sister Mary Clare, Belmont.
 Thompson Orphanage, Rev. W. H. Wheeler, Charlotte.
 Wright Refuge, Miss Alice Pirie, Durham.

N. C. Children's Home Society, J. J. Phoenix, Greensboro.

ORPHANAGE POPULATION

During the biennial period just closing, from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1924, the orphanages of North Carolina have cared for 3,719 children and of this number 1,140 are full orphans. This fact has been ascertained after a careful study of the social history of all the children in child-caring institutions in the State. Uniform cards requesting in-

formation concerning the date of birth, names of parents, whether living or dead, names of brothers and sisters and where they are, when and by whom child was placed in the institution, were prepared and furnished free to all orphanages.

A study of these cards has revealed some very interesting facts. Last year from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, 717 new children were received into institutions, making a total of 3,719 that have been cared for during the past two years.

Out of the total 3,269 white children 464 have living fathers. Some of these fathers are invalids or insane and others have deserted their families. Insufficient information makes it impossible to reach any definite conclusion as to what percentage of these children have fathers who could provide a home for them if they were made to realize their responsibility.

One thousand five hundred sixty-nine children have mothers who are living and 282 children have both fathers and mothers living. Very little information is given as to why the children are in orphanages. In a few instances, statements were made that one parent was either an invalid or was confined in some State hospital. There are 70 parents who are now inmates of hospitals for the insane.

There are 954 full orphans in the total number of 3,269 white children who are in the twenty-two orphanages.

To state it another way: 14 per cent of the children have fathers living; 9 per cent have both parents living; 48 per cent have mothers living; 29 per cent are full orphans.

One thousand two hundred seventy-four children belong to 378 families containing three or more children. This does not include a long list of those having one brother or one sister in the orphanage. The Oxford Orphanage leads the list in having the largest families of children. It has two families of seven children each. The Presbyterian Orphanage follows a close second with three families of six each.

There are 450 colored children in the three orphanages that care for colored children. Out of the above number, 60 have living fathers; 133 have living mothers; 71 have both fathers and mothers living; and 186 are full orphans.

NOTE.—Since these figures were assembled it has been necessary to close the Mary Lee Home, which had about forty children. Most of the children were placed with parents or relatives and four were sent to the Colored Orphanage at Oxford.

By adding the total number of white and colored children it is readily seen that there are now in the twenty-five orphanages 3,719 children. Of this number 524 have fathers living; 1,702 have mothers who are living; 1,140 are full orphans; 353 have both parents living; and 251 are illegitimate. Seventy parents are inmates of State hospitals for the insane. There are 1,454 children that belong to 434 families.

A very interesting phase of the study was concerned with the number of years the children had been in the institutions. These figures are not entirely accurate as there was no record of admission of many of the children, but the following table is approximately correct:

<i>Years in Orphanage</i>	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>
1	356	97
2	369	45
3	311	17
4	307	25
5	200	24
6	224	6
7	196	16
8	139	9
9	128	4
10	92	4
11	68	4
12	24	3
13	18	
14	8	
15	3	
16	0	
17	0	
18	0	
19	1	

The study also revealed the further interesting fact that out of 3,719 children 171 came from other states. These latter, for the most part were found in the Catholic orphanages. It is worthy of note that there are 115 children concerning whose place of origin there is no information.

From the following table it will be seen that Durham County furnishes the largest number, having 249 children in the orphanages of the State. Mecklenburg follows a close second with 242, while Buncombe, Wake, and Guilford have 216, 193, and 177 respectively. In contrast to this there are five counties, Alleghany, Caswell, Gates, Green and Tyrrell, that do not have any children in any of the orphanages.

DISTRIBUTION OF ORPHANAGE CHILDREN BY COUNTIES

Come from out of State.....	171
Have no address.....	115
Total children	3,719

Alamance	69	Bertie	15
Alexander	14	Bladen	6
Alleghany	...	Brunswick	8
Anson	18	Buncombe	216
Ashe	7	Burke	39
Avery	2	Cabarrus	66
Beaufort	27	Caldwell	22

Camden	11	Greene	
Carteret	19	Guilford	177
Caswell		Halifax	27
Catawba	15	Harnett	35
Johnston	73	Haywood	44
Jones	3	Henderson	16
Lee	15	Hertford	13
Lenoir	58	Hoke	3
Lincoln	5	Hyde	2
Macon	11	Iredell	115
Madison	11	Jackson	8
Martin	15	Pamlico	11
McDowell	25	Pasquotank	20
Mecklenburg	242	Pender	11
Mitchell	18	Perquimans	5
Montgomery	17	Person	6
Moore	20	Pitt	78
Nash	28	Polk	16
New Hanover	82	Randolph	39
Northampton	7	Richmond	48
Onslow	4	Robeson	23
Orange	13	Rockingham	39
Chatham	32	Rowan	74
Cherokee	17	Rutherford	19
Chowan	1	Sampson	10
Clay	3	Scotland	18
Cleveland	10	Stanly	45
Columbus	24	Stokes	14
Craven	47	Surry	29
Cumberland	27	Swain	22
Currituck	11	Transylvania	22
Dare	3	Tyrrell	
Davidson	53	Union	55
Davie	16	Vance	20
Duplin	26	Wake	193
Durham	249	Warren	8
Edgecombe	54	Washington	2
Forsyth	101	Watauga	14
Franklin	23	Wayne	89
Gaston	62	Wilkes	11
Gates		Wilson	38
Graham	4	Yadkin	20
Granville	21	Yancey	9

CHILDREN IN ORPHANAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES PER
100,000 POPULATION

1. Durham	334	9. Cabarrus	175
2. Buncombe	249	10. Alamance	171
3. Iredell	245	11. Richmond	168
3. Mecklenburg	245	12. Lenoir	165
5. Wake	221	12. New Hanover	165
6. Guilford	194	14. Swain	158
7. Wayne	183	15. Stanly	153
8. Transylvania	182	16. Currituck	151

16. Mitchell	151	59. Martin	62
18. Union	144	60. Nash	61
19. Burke	128	61. Jackson	59
20. Craven	127	62. Dare	58
20. Pitt	127	63. Orange	56
22. Johnston	122	64. Bertie	54
23. Pamlico	121	64. Madison	54
24. Harnett	120	64. Rutherford	54
25. Randolph	119	67. Yancey	53
26. Davidson	116	68. Granville	48
26. Montgomery	116	68. Stokes	48
28. McDowell	113	70. Halifax	47
29. Lee	112	70. Pender	47
30. Camden	111	72. Macon	46
30. Cherokee	111	73. Davie	44
30. Rowan	111	74. Anson	42
33. Haywood	110	75. Alexander	40
34. Watauga	104	76. Catawba	38
35. Edgecombe	103	77. Warren	37
36. Caldwell	100	78. Ashe	33
37. Forsyth	98	79. Person	32
38. Gaston	91	79. Robeson	32
38. Pasquotank	91	81. Wilkes	31
40. Surry	89	82. Jones	30
41. Rockingham	84	83. Brunswick	27
41. Wilson	84	83. Lincoln	27
43. Graham	82	83. Sampson	27
44. Chatham	79	86. Onslow	26
44. Hertford	79	86. Perquimans	26
44. Polk	79	88. Hyde	23
47. Yadkin	78	89. Cleveland	17
48. Carteret	77	89. Hoke	17
49. Henderson	76	89. Northampton	17
50. Cumberland	74	89. Washington	17
51. Duplin	72	93. Bladen	15
52. Beaufort	71	94. Avery	9
52. Franklin	71	94. Chowan	9
52. Scotland	71	96. Alleghany	0
55. Moore	65	96. Caswell	0
55. Vance	65	96. Gates	0
57. Clay	64	96. Greene	0
58. Columbus	63	96. Tyrrell	0

Children Dismissed:

Three hundred thirty-three children have been dismissed from the orphanages as follows:

167 to mothers	7 to Jackson Training School
21 to fathers	1 to Caswell Training School
88 to relatives	2 to Samarcand
44 to foster homes	3 to Buncombe County School

Ninety-six of these children were graduated from high school and have gone to the following schools:

1 to Meredith College	4 to Carolina College
3 to State College	2 to Louisburg
2 to Wake Forest	2 to Davenport
2 to Oxford	4 to Asheville Normal
5 to Chowan	3 to Greensboro College
7 to N. C. College	1 to Columbia School Drafting, Washington
1 to Flora McDonald	1 to School of Engineering, Washing- ton
3 to Davidson	1 to college—Baltimore
5 to Trinity	
2 to Salem	
6 to East Carolina Teachers College	

One each to Lees-McRae, Brevard, Flumtree, Montreat, Berry, Mars Hill, and Wingate.

Twenty-four have entered hospitals to take nurse's training course. Five are teaching.

Inadequate information makes it impossible to determine the number who have gone to work in stores, banks, garages, and other phases of business.

BULLETIN ON CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

A bulletin on the care of dependent children in institutions has been published in the hope that it may strengthen and develop the work of the institutions, and aid individuals and agencies interested in the care of children.

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS

Stonewall Jackson Training School for Boys—C. E. Boger, Concord, Superintendent.

Samarcand Manor (State Industrial School for Girls)—Miss Agnes MacNaughton, Superintendent, Samarcand.

Morrison Training School for Negro Boys—L. L. Boyd, Hoffman.

Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys, ...
Rocky Mount.

The child of today either becomes the useful citizen or the adult offender of tomorrow. It is far better then to prevent delinquency than to try to cure it. Remedial measures are necessary after the child has become delinquent, but the great problem of the State is to provide conditions that will prevent delinquency.

The State has to some extent realized its responsibility in this matter in regard to prevention as well as remedial measures. It has established four institutions to give special training to the delinquent child. These schools are correctional in their nature and do all they can to make good citizens out of the boys and girls. A brief account of the work of these schools follows.

STONEWALL JACKSON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS:

It was in the 1907 session of the General Assembly that authority was given for the establishment of this school, but it was not until January, 1909, that any boys were received. The law provides that persons sent to the school must be committed by the Juvenile Courts. Boys under sixteen are admitted.

The school is supported entirely by State funds although counties and individuals have erected buildings.

a. Buildings and Grounds:

The institution is located four miles from Concord on the National Highway. It owns about 423 acres of land and the approximate value of the plant is \$750,000.

There are nineteen brick buildings in use and fourteen of them are cottages for the boys. Each cottage is a unit in itself. The boys take much pride in the appearance and reputation of the cottage as it is their home. They only go outside to school and work.

The State organization of King's Daughters built the first cottage. The boys' reading room, officers' sitting room, dining room, and kitchen are on the first floor. The dormitory for boys which contains thirty beds, and two bedrooms for officers, are located on the second floor. The basement contains toilets and shower baths for the boys.

The other cottages are practically like the Kings' Daughters Cottage. There is probably a little variation in the equipment and the number of boys in the cottages. The following counties have built cottages: Mecklenburg, Guilford, Durham, Rockingham, Gaston, Forsyth, Robeson, Rowan and Iredell (jointly).

b. Activities:

The various activities of the school show that opportunity is given to the boys of developing along many lines. Special emphasis is given to industrial training and the boys may become proficient in the following vocations,—printing, dairying, wood work, baking, shoe work, laundry, poultry work.

The school work ranges from the first grade through the eighth. Many boys are backward in their studies because they failed to take advantage of the regular public school work. There is a literary society in each cottage and a meeting is held every two weeks which usually consists of debates and declamations.

Special emphasis is given to the play and recreation of the boys. All kinds of games, especially basketball and baseball, are played. During the summer match games of baseball with teams from other schools are enjoyed.

For fifteen minutes before school every morning the boys take "setting-up" exercises, and drilling—both of which they do remarkably well.

c. Spirit of the Institution:

The spirit of the school is splendid and the boys seem happy and contented. A good many of the boys can be trusted to take a team to Concord for supplies.

There is a feeling of comradeship that exists between the Superintendent and the boys. They are able to approach him as they would a father. Many boys are given "nicknames" as soon as they enter the institution, and they go by them as long as they are there.

d. Report of Parole Officer:

The following report is made by Mr. T. L. Grier, Parole Officer of Jackson Training School:

Number boys paroled, 1914-1923, inclusive.....	373
Number boys cannot be located.....	82
Number boys reëntered and at school now.....	6
Number boys sent Caswell Training School.....	1
Number boys making good records.....	178
Number boys making fair records.....	50
Number boys making poor records.....	56
Number boys whose status is known.....	284
Percentage of boys making good and fair records.....	80.29

Recommendations:

When the act authorizing the establishment of Jackson Training School was passed in 1907, it made four women (by name) and eleven other people, whom they might select, members of the board of trustees. The act said that in the event "The General Assembly appropriates as much as \$5,000 per year, the Governor should have the right to fill by appointment two of the vacancies occurring, and the board to fill the other three by election."

This institution is supported entirely by the State and yet the State does not have full control of it, as it appoints only a small percent of the members of the board. We therefore recommend:

First. That section 7313 and 7316 be repealed, and that the following, which is section 2 of the recent act establishing an industrial school for boys in Eastern Carolina, be used instead: "That said institution shall be under the control and management of a board of five trustees. All of said trustees shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, who in the first appointment shall appoint one of the said trustees for a term of one year, two for a term of two years, two for a term of four years, and at the end of the term of any trustee the Governor shall appoint the successor for a term of four years. All vacancies on the board occurring for any cause, shall be filled by the Governor."

Second. That the General Assembly provide sufficient funds for the erection of a receiving cottage and hospital.

Third. That the maintenance be increased so that 500 boys may be adequately cared for.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SAMARCAND MANOR:

The State Industrial School for Girls was authorized by the 1917 session of the General Assembly. It is controlled by a board of trustees, three of whom are women and two men, who are appointed by the Governor and serve for terms from one to five years.

The law provides that girls may be committed to the institution by order of court or by voluntary application of the individual. It is supported entirely by State funds.

a. Buildings and Grounds:

The school is located in Moore County about 17 miles from Pinehurst, and it owns about 350 acres of land with possibly one-half of it under cultivation.

Ten wooden buildings are in use and five of them are cottages for the girls. The cottage system which provides everything from kitchen and dining room to sleeping and play quarters is in use, approximating the family home. All the cottages are built alike, but there is some variety in the furnishings of the girls' living rooms.

The first floor contains the girls' living room, teachers' sitting room, dining room, and kitchen. On account of crowded conditions it is necessary to use the porch on first floor as a sleeping porch. There are two sleeping porches and fifteen small rooms for girls on the second floor. Each room is shared by two girls, one sleeping in the room while the other uses the sleeping porch. There are two bathrooms containing showers, tub and toilets for the girls on this floor. Instead of having the lavatory in the bath room there is one in each of the girls' rooms.

There are four "honor" cottages and one "receiving or discipline" cottage. When a girl enters the school she is placed in the receiving cottage for about three months or until she can earn a place in one of the "honor" cottages. If for some reason she fails to do her work well in the honor cottage and betrays the trust that has been placed in her, she is sent back to the "receiving" cottage. A "graduate" cottage which is nearing completion will contain six bedrooms for girls and one for a teacher. This cottage will be occupied by twelve girls who will spend their last four months in the institution here. They will be trained to do everything that is needed to be done in a home, plan meals, select and make their clothes. In other words, opportunity will be given the girls to put into practice everything they have learned in the school that will tend to make them good house-keepers.

b. Activities:

Every effort is made to teach all girls something useful. This is correlated with the actual work of the school and the institution. Special emphasis is given to the farm, the garden, dairy, poultry, pig-gery; to the home in cooking, sewing, millinery, basketry, and weaving.

The school work ranges from the first grade through the tenth. Girls

who show special interest in music are given individual lessons. A Glee Club adds much to the life of the school.

The work in physical education is remarkably good, and the girls have an opportunity of supervised play, athletics, and drilling. For several years the girls have had Field Day in June when the cottages have competed for a loving cup.

Every girls who comes to the school learns to swim and all enjoy the privilege of the lake.

c. Spirit of the School:

The spirit of the institution is splendid and the girls seem happy and contented. There is much freedom given the girls who are in the honor cottages, and they help to control the girls who are disposed to be disobedient. Frequently "honor" girls find out that some one is planning to run away and by reporting it to the Superintendent prevent trouble.

Recommendations:

1. That the capacity of the institution be increased, by the building of five new cottages, so that 350 girls may be cared for.
2. That the maintenance fund be increased to care for 350 girls.

EASTERN CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS:

Provision for the erection of a new training school for eastern North Carolina, similar to the Jackson Training School at Concord, was made possible by the 1923 General Assembly. The bill provides that the site selected for the school shall not be more than 15 miles west of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. The place has been selected, and the buildings are being erected. They are near Rocky Mount.

The following people compose the board of trustees:

R. L. Fountain, <i>Chairman</i>	Rocky Mount
Wilson Lamb	Williamston
S. C. Sitterson.....	Kinston
Dr. J. C. Braswell.....	Whitakers
Dr. C. F. Strosnider.....	Goldsboro

MORRISON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO BOYS:

The 1921 session of the General Assembly authorized the establishment of an institution for delinquent colored boys. The following people compose the present board of trustees:

M. B. Hart, <i>Chairman</i>	Tarboro
W. N. Everett, <i>Secretary</i>	Raleigh
L. R. Varser.....	Lumberton
S. G. Atkins.....	Winston-Salem
Thad Tate	Charlotte

The board has bought four hundred acres of land near Hoffman in Richmond County, and has erected one permanent brick building and two temporary wooden ones.

The school will probably open within a short time. It will be supported entirely by the State.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the State Department of Public Instruction supervise the school work of all State institutions.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES:

Caswell Training School, Dr. C. Banks McNairy, Superintendent, Kinston. See report of this school under Bureau of Mental Health.

POPULATION OF THREE STATE INSTITUTIONS

There have been 1,867 boys and girls in the three State institutions, Caswell, Jackson and Samarcand, since they were established. Of this number 859 have both parents living; 313 have fathers living; 416 have mothers living; and 279 are full orphans. One hundred two are illegitimate. These figures include the persons who are now at these schools and the ones who have been paroled, dismissed, or who have died.

At present there are 1,035 boys and girls in these schools, and of this number 466 have both parents living; 191 have fathers living; 256 have mothers living; and 122 are full orphans. Only 79 are illegitimate. There are 35 families having two in an institution and 8 families having three.

The total number of persons paroled or dismissed is 832, of this number 393 have both parents living; 122 have fathers living; 160 have mothers living; and 157 are full orphans. Twenty-three are illegitimate.

A very interesting item which more or less explodes the old theory that the "step-mother" is the "disturbing element" shows that at Jackson and Samarcand, the schools for delinquents, 86 boys and girls have step-fathers, and 31 have step-mothers. Twenty-one divorces or separations were recorded.

There are five counties in the State that have never sent a person to any of these institutions. They are Clay, Graham, Hertford, Hyde, and Macon,—two eastern and three mountain counties.

To take each institution separately:

CASWELL:

At present there are 340 inmates at Caswell Training School—136 boys and 204 girls. Of this number 140 have both parents living; 55 have fathers living; 74 have mothers living; and 71 are full orphans. Sixty-two of the total number of 340 are illegitimate. There are 13 families of two each and five families of three each in the school.

From the accompanying table it will be seen that nine counties have never sent persons to Caswell. Guilford furnishes the largest number

in the institution from any one county, having 20 children. Mecklenburg follows with 18, while Wake has 16. Granville, Davidson, and Forsyth have the next highest with 12, 13 and 14 respectively. The fact that some of the largest orphanages in the State are in these counties no doubt adds to the number, for the orphanages were given an opportunity of having their mental defectives removed before the individual cases in the counties were admitted.

Several years ago there was a fire at Caswell and the children were either sent home or placed in the State Hospital in Raleigh. When the new buildings were opened many of them were never returned to the institution as the families preferred assuming the responsibility. It has been impossible to get complete information on these children who were sent home.

Two hundred and three persons—128 boys and 75 girls—have either been dismissed from Caswell or have died. Of this number 96 have both parents living; 39 are full orphans; 35 have mothers living; and 33 have fathers living. Fourteen are illegitimate. In this entire group there is only one family of two that was dismissed.

What has become of them?

Dead	45	State Hospital	5
Sent home	128	Habeas corpus	2
Ran away	19	Executive Committee dismissed....	4

JACKSON:

At present there are 408 boys in school and of this number 212 have both parents living; 97 have mothers living; 70 have fathers living; and 29 are full orphans. Only 9 are illegitimate.

Where do these boys come from? The accompanying table shows that 23 counties have never sent a boy to the school. The largest number from any one county is 61 from Mecklenburg and this includes the total number of those present and those paroled. Guilford follows next with 55, while Durham and Gaston have 45 and 35 respectively.

Three hundred seventy-nine boys have been paroled. Of this number 209 have both parents living; 50 have fathers living; 63 have mothers living; and 57 are full orphans. Five are illegitimate.

More boys were paroled in 1923 than in any year since the school was established. The parole according to years is as follows:

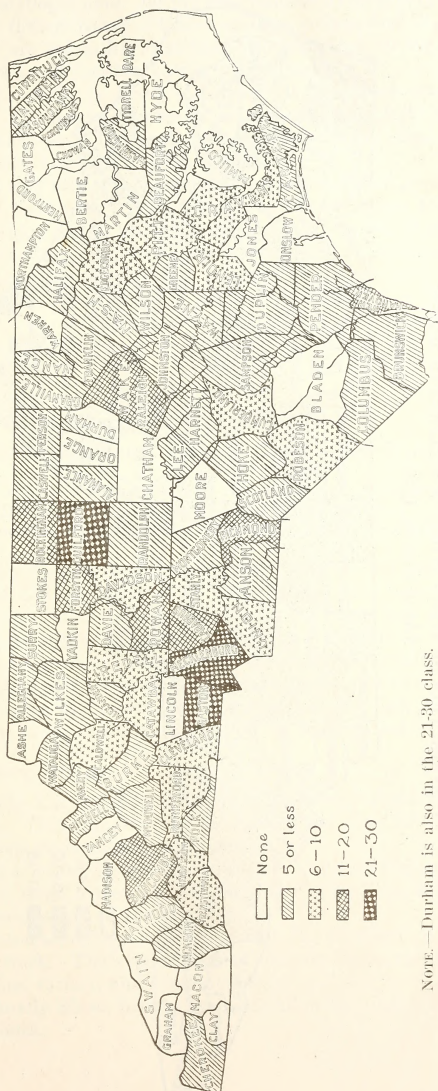
1914	29	1920	45
1915	9	1921	32
1916	15	1922	58
1917	30	1923	93
1918	32	1924	3
1919	33		

SAMARCAND:

Nearly five hundred girls have been in school at Samarcand Manor since it was opened in 1917. There 236 girls in school now and only

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF JACKSON TRAINING SCHOOL

(As of June 30, 1924)



NOTE.—Durham is also in the 21-30 class.

eight of them are illegitimate. Of the total number 91 have both parents living; 61 have fathers living; 71 have mothers living; and 13 are full orphans. There are 9 families that have two girls each in the institution, while there are 3 families having 3 girls each.

There are 37 counties in North Carolina that have never sent a girl to Samarcaud. The largest number from any one county is 43 and that county is Mecklenburg. Guilford and Buncombe come close seconds with 40 each, while Durham is third with 39.

Two hundred and fifty girls have been paroled from Samarcaud. Of this number 88 have both parents living; 62 have mothers living; 39 have fathers living; and 61 are full orphans. Only 4 are illegitimate. There are five families of two each, and one family of three each.

The parole according to years is as follows:

1918	1	1922	91
1919	5	1923	92
1920	28	No date	4
1921	29		

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS

Buncombe County Industrial School for Boys—R. B. Edwards, Superintendent, Asheville.

Forsyth County Reformatory—Mr. Craft, Superintendent, Winston-Salem.

Lindley Home—Mrs. C. E. Lominac, Superintendent, Asheville.

Mecklenburg Industrial Home for Girls—Mrs. G. M. Clark, Charlotte.

As a general policy the State has assumed responsibility for the care and training of delinquent boys and girls. There have been so many urgent cases in two of the largest counties in the State that they have established county institutions because there was no room in the State schools. The counties would much rather have the State take charge of their delinquents, but there was nothing else to do in this emergency.

With the erection of a second industrial school for boys, it is quite possible that the county schools for boys will be discontinued.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY SCHOOL:

The Buncombe County School for Boys is located about five miles from Asheville. It is supported by the county and is under the supervision of the commissioner of institutions.

The building is poorly constructed and was put up for temporary use. It contains two large rooms with single beds in them. A long piazza extends the entire length of the building.

The boys attend school the entire year with the exception of the time spent in farm work. The superintendent does not have any assistance, and he is teacher, farmer, and superintendent.

There are usually fifteen boys at the home all of the time. This number varies at times.

With the reorganization of the juvenile court, the school is being used as a detention home, and boys are no longer committed to it. The plan is to improve the building and use it entirely for detention purposes.

FORSYTH COUNTY REFORMATORY:

Forsyth County erected a cottage at Jackson Training School last year and sent the white boys there. The negro boys are being kept in the county reformatory, which is on the county home property. These boys will, no doubt, be sent to the Morrison Training School for Negro Boys when it is opened.

LINDLEY HOME:

About eight months ago the city of Asheville purchased the building and equipment of the Lindley Training School, which was a private institution caring for delinquent girls and maternity cases. The school had found it necessary to abandon its work.

The city of Asheville had so many delinquent girl cases they were unable to send to Samarcand that it became necessary to provide immediate care for them, so the Lindley Home was established. Delinquent girls are sent from the juvenile and city courts.

The building is located about four miles from Asheville, and is well furnished. Plans are being made to improve the educational and industrial work of the girls so that they will be better prepared to meet the problems of life when they leave the home.

MECKLENBURG INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS:

The General Assembly of 1917 enacted into law a bill creating "Reformatories or Homes for Fallen Women," in cities that have a population over twenty thousand. The Mecklenburg Industrial Home in Charlotte was established under this act. It is not entirely a Mecklenburg County institution, as it permits other counties to send cases to them. The main purpose is to care for girls over sixteen years of age, many of whom need training.

The building is located on fifty acres of ground that was originally a part of the County Home property. It is a two-story brick building, containing living room, bedrooms, dining-room, and kitchen that are very well furnished.

The girls are sent by court commitment or by voluntary application. Girls from other counties may be sent to the home by the payment of \$20 per month, provided the board of trustees will admit them.

The girls do all the work of the home, and also make the household linen and clothing for the inmates of the county home. They have built a barn for the livestock, a poultry house, and garage, in addition to raising sufficient farm and garden supplies.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the county institutions for delinquents be used merely as an emergency provision, and that special effort be made to have the State institutions enlarged so as to care for these cases.

2. That as soon as the need for the care of the urgent cases be relieved the county use the buildings for detention homes. This will greatly aid the work of the juvenile court in each county.

MATERNITY HOMES

Faith Cottage—Miss Janet McGregor, Superintendent, Asheville.

Florence Crittenton Home—Mrs. L. E. Lovelace, Superintendent, Charlotte.

Rest Cottage—Rev. W. R. Cox, Superintendent, Greensboro.

“The greatest need of an unmarried mother is moral and social readjustment. Her unfortunate experience has put her out of harmony with the whole social order of life. To overcome such a despondent outlook on life, to replace despair with hope, to inspire faith amidst the wreck and gloom—this is the task of the social administration of a maternity home.”

Institutions caring for unmarried mothers, as a rule, are very slow to adopt modern methods of social work. One of the most important phases of work needing development is the after-care of mothers and babies. Each institution should have a trained person to do this. She should know the girls in the home so well that they are willing to have her assist them make plans for their future. She should visit them frequently after they leave the home in order to help them adjust themselves to their new surroundings.

It is the duty of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to license maternity homes as well as orphanages and institutions receiving and placing children. There are three maternity homes in operation in the State. They are:

FAITH COTTAGE:

About twenty years ago Rev. L. B. Compton established Faith Cottage. It is supported by freewill offerings. Girls are admitted from other states, but most of them are North Carolinians.

a. Building:

The building is located in the western section of the city of Asheville. There are three floors in the building, and all of the rooms are well furnished. The first floor contains the office, living room, dining-room, and kitchen. On the second floor is the delivery room and eight single rooms which are used by the girls. The rooms are attractively furnished and seem homelike. The third floor contains a nursery, playroom for babies, and nine rooms for girls.

b. Expenses:

The approximate cost of maintenance per year is about \$3,500. Girls are required to pay for the services of a doctor. The other charges depend upon the case, and many of them are charity cases. Every girl is expected to stay six months or longer after confinement. If she stays less than six months she must pay \$75. The superintendent feels that it takes six months for the girl to become adjusted to her new problem of life, and if the institution is to materially aid her she must stay that long.

c. Population:

The average number of girls in the home at any one time is sixteen. About thirty girls are cared for each year.

Two of the mothers leave their babies in the home during the day while they are away at work in the city. They pay their board and help support their babies.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME:

The Florence Crittenton Home, of Charlotte, was founded February, 1903. The purpose of the home "is to bring about the reformation of young girls who have been led astray for the first time."

The home is supported by contributions from individuals and churches.

a. Building:

The home is located at 513 North McDowell Street, Charlotte. The building is a two-story frame structure with a large basement. The first floor contains the living room, girls' bedrooms, and nursery. The delivery room and girls' bedrooms are on the second floor. The dining-room and kitchen are in the basement. All of the rooms are well furnished.

b. Expenses:

Each girl must pay an entrance fee of \$25. Each maternity case must pay an additional fee of \$25 for expenses incurred during confinement.

c. Population:

Seventy girls were in the home during the past year, and forty babies were born in the home. This makes a total of 110 persons that were cared for during the year.

REST COTTAGE:

Rest Cottage was founded in 1903 by the Holiness Church. The city of Greensboro pays \$12.50 and the county \$15 per month toward the support of the home. The other funds come as freewill offerings from individuals.

a. Building:

The home is located on the corner of Haywood and Gregory streets, Greensboro. The building is a two-story frame one, and contains eight bedrooms, two bath rooms, delivery room, dining-room, and kitchen.

b. Expenses:

If the girls are able they are supposed to pay \$12 per month. No girl is turned away for lack of funds. Every girl is required to stay until her baby is six months old.

c. Population:

About twenty girls are cared for each year. The institution is small and only ten can be cared for very well at one time.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order more adequately to care for the girls that come to the three maternity homes in the State the following recommendations are made:

1. That a registered nurse with social training be employed by each institution.
2. That a thorough physical examination be given each girl upon entrance, with special treatment for venereal cases.
3. That opportunity be given the girls to specialize in some form of home economics work.
4. That a more uniform system of record keeping be installed.

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA

J. J. PHOENIX, *Superintendent*, Greensboro

The North Carolina Children's Home Society has been organized for about twenty-five years. The primary purpose of the society is to find homes for dependent and neglected children of normal mentality. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from individuals and county boards of commissioners.

All children received by the Society are sent to the receiving home in Greensboro. The cottage is located at 624 Fairmont Street, and is a two-story building with basement. Within the past two years the capacity has been increased from ten rooms to twenty-two rooms, and the building thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and equipped with fire escapes.

The following report is made by Mr. J. J. Phoenix, Superintendent of the Children's Home Society:

Children in the Receiving Home, July 1, 1922.....	38
Homeless children offered.....	688
Homeless children received.....	417
Children placed in foster homes.....	403
Legal adoptions executed.....	194

Supervision visits by representatives of society.....	1,290
New foster homes offered.....	1,069
Foster homes accepted.....	441
Foster homes rejected.....	558
Adjustments made by superintendent.....	53
Children in the receiving home, June 30, 1924.....	46
Children in boarding homes, June 30, 1924.....	4
Children in boarding school, June 30, 1924.....	2
New waiting list, June 30, 1924.....	87
Children withdrawn from homes not up to our standard.....	31
Adjustments by superintendents of public welfare.....	174

NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL

DR. O. L. MILLER, *Surgeon*, Gastonia

The Orthopedic Hospital was founded in 1909 for the scientific treatment and healing of crippled and deformed children of sound mind. It was created a State institution by the General Assembly of 1917, but did not receive children until 1921, and so has been in operation only three years. About 1,234 children have been handled in the hospital and the outpatient clinic.

In coöperation with the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare nine clinics for crippled children have been held in different parts of the State. (See report of the Division of Case Work.)

With the growth of the work at the hospital and its extension throughout the State there has developed a greater demand for enlarging the capacity of the institution. Therefore it is recommended:

1. That sufficient funds be provided to build an additional ward for white children.
2. That a small unit be provided for negro children.

POPULATION OF THREE STATE INSTITUTIONS

County	Caswell		Jackson		Samarcand	
	Inst.	Parole	Inst.	Parole	Inst.	Parole
Alamance.....	2	3	2	5	2	-----
Alexander.....	3	1	1	1	1	1
Alleghany.....		1	1			-----
Anson.....	5		1	4		-----
Ashe.....		2		1		-----
Avery.....	1	2	2	1	3	2
Beaufort.....	2	3	4	3	4	1
Bertie.....	1	1				1
Bladen.....		1				-----
Brunswick.....	2	2	3			1
Buncombe.....	6	4	12	11	15	25
Burke.....		2	3	4	2	2
Cabarrus.....	3	5	11	9	4	2
Caldwell.....	7	2	7	3		1
Camden.....			2			-----
Carteret.....	2	1	4	3		-----
Caswell.....		1	1	1		-----
Catawba.....	6	10	6	5	5	2
Chatham.....	4			1		-----
Cherokee.....	3		1	4		1
Chowan.....	1					-----
Clay.....						-----
Cleveland.....	7	3	16	6		1
Columbus.....	2	6	14	2	3	
Craven.....	4	2	3	6	6	4
Cumberland.....	4	4	8	4	4	5
Currituck.....	1					-----
Dare.....	1					-----
Davidson.....	14	5	4	12	3	1
Davie.....	1	1	3	3	2	1
Duplin.....	4		3	1	2	-----
Durham.....	4	3	27	16	16	23
Edgecombe.....	2	6	6	1	5	5
Forsyth.....	13	2	14	15	15	19
Franklin.....	4	2	1	1		-----
Gaston.....	8	2	24	8	7	3
Gates.....	1					-----
Graham.....						-----
Granville.....	12	2	4			1
Greene.....	1	1	2			-----
Guilford.....	20	13	27	24	18	22
Halifax.....	3	2	3	3	3	1
Harnett.....	3	5	4	3	2	-----
Haywood.....		1	5	3	4	-----
Henderson.....	1	1	6	3		-----
Hertford.....						-----
Hoke.....	1		2	1		-----
Hyde.....						-----
Iredell.....	8	4	7	15	4	-----
Jackson.....	1		3		2	-----
Johnston.....	10	1	3	6	5	1
Jones.....	2	1				-----
Lee.....			1	3	1	1
Lenoir.....	7	11	5	8	4	4
Lincoln.....	1					1

POPULATION OF THREE STATE INSTITUTIONS—CONTINUED

County	Caswell		Jackson		Samarcand	
	Inst.	Parole	Inst.	Parole	Inst.	Parole
Macon.....	•					
Madison.....	1					
Martin.....	1					1
McDowell.....	3		2	2	1	1
Mecklenburg.....	18	4	24	35	15	28
Mitchell.....					2	
Montgomery.....	2	1	4	2		
Moore.....	1	2			3	
Nash.....	6		1	6	3	5
New Hanover.....	5	3	12	18	15	13
Northampton.....	2			1		
Onslow.....	7	2				
Orange.....	1	2	5	3		1
Pamlico.....	1	2	1	2		
Pasquotank.....	8	2	2	3		2
Pender.....	7	1	2		2	1
Perquimans.....	2	1				
Person.....	2	1	1			
Pitt.....	4	7	10	3	2	
Polk.....	3		1	5		
Randolph.....	4	2	3		3	
Richmond.....	3	5	10	5	2	2
Robeson.....	2	5	8	3	5	
Rockingham.....	8	3	11	6	7	2
Rowan.....	8	2	10	7	8	5
Rutherford.....	4	2	7	4	2	2
Sampson.....	5	4	2	3		3
Scotland.....			1	2		
Stanly.....	3		7	7		4
Stokes.....		2				
Surry.....	4	2	3	3	4	
Swain.....	1	1				
Transylvania.....	1		6		2	
Tyrrell.....	3	1				
Union.....	6	5	6	7	3	1
Vance.....		1	5		3	2
Wake.....	16	7	12	11	1	28
Warren.....	3	1				
Washington.....	2	1	2		1	
Watauga.....	1	1	1	1		
Wayne.....	7	10	4	7		12
Wilkes.....	1		2	8	1	
Wilson.....	1		3	5	1	1
Yadkin.....		1		1		
Yanecy.....	1		6	1	1	

BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPERVISION

A. NORTH CAROLINA'S PRISON SYSTEM

To the great majority of people in North Carolina, as in the rest of the country, the prisoner is a person remote and disassociated from their own experience, or if chance contacts are established, he is apt to be looked upon with repulsion, contempt, and fear. To the majority of officials in charge of him, the prisoner is primarily an instrument with which to build and maintain roads or for making some penal institution self supporting. As a maladjusted human being in need of a form of corrective punishment that often includes psychiatric treatment, vocational training and education, he is practically non-existent at present in this State.

But North Carolina is feeling the new interest in the prisoner and his needs which appears to be increasing over the United States today. In this quickening of interest the church, women's clubs, civic organizations and distinguished individuals in addition to the regular governmental agencies are seeing the great opportunity for service in this particular field. The press and leading magazines throughout the country often carry articles on the subject of criminology and a number of noteworthy books have been published recently, and the premise on which all these programs and arguments are based is that present methods are failures. They are failures because they neither protect the public, nor reform the individual, nor deter others from the commission of similar crimes. From the most reliable statistics obtainable we find that about 33 per cent of all prisoners are repeaters. This does not include those who repeat their crime and are never apprehended. Society, therefore, is not protected when we release such a large number of prisoners only to have them commit fresh offenses upon society, and certainly the prisoner is not reformed. Only those, therefore, who are satisfied with vengeance and retaliation by the State can be satisfied with our present methods of dealing with offenders against the law. This leads us to hope that when the smoke of argument, criticism and ridicule has cleared away, out of it all will come an intelligent conception on the part of the public as to what prison reform is all about and a sympathetic attitude that will make an intelligent, humane, and remedial prison system an integral part of every State government. It is safe to say that a greater proportion of the intelligent and liberal people of this State are concerned at present about the reformation of the penal system than ever before.

HISTORY OF PENAL SYSTEM

The history of the penal system of North Carolina has been one of slow progress toward more humane and more intelligent handling of

the offender against the law. Our criminal code and our early penal institutions were inheritances from England. Every county had its common jail. To this were committed all sorts of offenders, both those awaiting trial and those serving sentence, debtors, and negroes. Early we began some sort of classification. The Revised Code of 1854 provides that "the common jails of the several counties shall be provided with at least four separate comfortable apartments, one for the confinement of white male criminals, one for white female criminals, one for debtors, and one other for negroes." In these early days we found other means than imprisonment to punish criminals, or supplemented the punishment by imprisonment. The Revised Code of 1854 lists sixteen offenses for which the punishment was death. Many offenses were punished by flogging and by standing in the pillory, or by these and imprisonment. Bigamy was punished by branding with the letter B on the cheek; manslaughter, with the letter M on the brawn of the left thumb. In case of perjury in connection with capital offenses, the offender must stand in the pillory one hour and "have his right ear cut off and severed entirely from the head, and nailed to the pillory by the sheriff, there to remain till sundown."

But at the time that this codification of 1854 was made, new movement in penology was well under way in the United States as a whole. A growing conviction that the old methods were wrong led to a movement to establish penitentiaries—prisons whose aim is to reform the prisoner. The same movement for more humane treatment of offenders led to a general restriction of the death penalty. This in turn led to the establishment of State prisons to care for offenders who had previously been punishable by death. The two movements become so much confused that any State controlled prison come to be called a penitentiary. This reform in penal methods came late in North Carolina. Reasons are not difficult to find. The need for State prisons was not much felt in the South prior to the Civil War. Gentlemen, in the earlier days, had other methods of settling most of their difficulties than by recourse to the courts. The middle class, composed largely of poor whites, was, in ante-bellum days, less considerable, almost entirely rural, and on the whole law abiding. The negro was in complete subjection to a master, who was responsible in large measure for his conduct.

CHANGE FOLLOWS CIVIL WAR

A great change in our penal system and our penal problems followed the war. The General Assembly of 1869 authorized the building of a State Penitentiary. The original bill did not limit the amount to be spent on the prison but stated that "not more than \$50,000 should be spent in any single year. The building to be of stone with five hundred cells, so constructed as to be enlarged without destroying the symmetry of the building."

The idea of a State prison was doubtless a part of the general movement toward State control of prisons but our whole prison system and our methods of dealing with prisoners have been greatly influenced by conditions peculiar to the section and the period in which our new prison system was being developed. The Civil War, like other wars, was followed by an orgy of crime. In this the negro, unprepared in every way for the responsibilities of freedom, played a principal part. The difficulties of the problems of readjustment in the relations of the two races were greatly aggravated by the stupid course of the National Government during the reconstruction period. Our attitude toward prisons and the treatment of prisoners, unconsciously often, is colored by the fact that a large percentage of our prisoners are negroes. Too many people have thought and still think that anything is good enough for a "nigger." We are too prone to tolerate in the chaingang supervisor or guard the methods of the slave-trader.

COUNTY CHAIN-GANGS

The same period that saw the establishment of the penitentiary witnessed also the beginning of another part of our penal system. The General Assembly of 1866-1867 enacted the law that several times amended has become section 1356 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1919. This section authorizes counties and cities to employ prisoners "on the public streets, public highways, public works, or other labor for individuals or corporations," provided "the court before whom the trial is had shall in its judgment so authorize." In 1887 the General Assembly more specifically authorized and defined the county chaingang (C. S. 1359).

Under 1356, C. S., apparently, the only thing necessary for the introduction of a county or city convict lease system is the consent of the trial judge. Within the last two years we have had one case of the leasing of county prisoners to a private contractor in another county. These prisoners, eight in number, six white and two negroes, were worked under the supervision of two employees of the contractor, appointed deputy sheriffs by the sheriff of the county from which the prisoners came. This transaction is apparently legalized by section 1358 of the Consolidated Statutes. The thing illegal about the transaction, it appears, is the fact that it was done in violation of the terms of the sentence as recorded in the minutes of the court.

But the years have not been without progress, certainly not without attempts to make our prison system more humane in its attitude toward the prisoner as well as of greater service to society. The same period that saw the establishment of the State Prison saw also an attempt to deal more intelligently with petty and youthful offenders. In 1866 the General Assembly conferred upon the various boards of county commissioners the power to establish houses of correction, a power extended in 1919 to include the establishment of juvenile farms or training schools for youthful delinquents.

IMPORTANT DATE IN PRISON HISTORY

For a long period of years there was little progress. The "penitentiary" was from the beginning a State Prison (as it has come to be designated) rather than a penitentiary. The year 1917 is the next important date in our prison history. In this year there came to the head of the government in the State a great-hearted man who was always interested in the forgotten man. The Legislature, too, was ready for social legislation. Among the things to receive attention at their hands was the penal system of the State. Recognizing the crude and senseless methods of dealing with women sex offenders generally practiced, they authorized counties and cities to build "reformatories or homes for fallen women."

A more important piece of work was the revision of the law governing the administration of the State Prison. The outstanding features of the 1917 law are the following provisions:

1. The classification of prisoners according to character and conduct.
2. The examination of all prisoners upon commitment, by a competent physician, to determine physical and mental condition.
3. The marking of all clothing, bed clothing and supplies to insure the return after laundering for the use of the same prisoner.
4. The requirement that recreation and amusement be provided for prisoners out of work hours.
5. The authorizing and directing of the board of directors to organize classes for the instruction of such prisoners as may desire instruction in various lines of educational pursuits.
6. Provision for a system of parole. (There is another act passed by the same session of the Legislature providing for an advisory board of parole.)
7. "Youthful convicts shall be kept separate from old and hardened criminals in sleeping quarters."

The Legislature of 1907 had already taken a forward step in regard to the problem of juvenile delinquency, by recognizing this as a State problem and one that is disciplinary and educational in its nature rather than penal. As a beginning toward the solution of this problem Jackson Training School was established. Each succeeding Legislature has increased the facilities for dealing with this problem by increased appropriations, or by additional institutions, or both. Samarcand, for white girls, was established in 1917; Morrison Training School, for negro boys, in 1921; and the Eastern Training School for white boys in 1923.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

In 1922 another forward movement was begun by the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, by the appointment of a committee to study prison conditions in the State and to work for needed legislation. This committee, enlarged, became known as the Citizens Committee of One Hundred. Honorable A. M. Scales of Greensboro is chairman of the committee. A smaller steering committee is headed by Dr. J. F.

Steiner, Professor of Social Technology in the University of North Carolina. This committee has presented a program of progress in prison organization and administration.

The General Assembly of 1923 enacted three progressive laws in connection with the handling of adult offenders. These are: (1) The act placing the State Prison on an appropriation basis; (2) the act transferring the care of the "criminal insane" from the State Prison to the State hospitals for the insane; and (3) the act providing for the care of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis.

In the summer of 1923, at the instance of Governor Morrison, flogging as a method of punishment for prisoners was abolished in the State Prison system. At the same time the Governor commuted to maximum and minimum sentences the sentences of all State prisoners.

LEGISLATION AHEAD OF ADMINISTRATION

But progress in prison legislation in North Carolina has kept well ahead of progress in prison administration. Very few changes are needed in the 1917 law to make it possible for North Carolina to attain the same rank in handling the problems of crime as she now holds in the fields of education, health, and highway construction and maintenance. Some of the provisions of the 1917 law have not been put into operation because the General Assembly has not given the administration of the State Prison the facilities or the staff necessary for the work. This is true especially in regard to the classification of prisoners. So rapid has been the progress in mental science and consequently in the science of criminology that the Legislature of 1917 could not foresee all the needs of the present day. In order that intelligent action may be taken in the matter of classification of prisoners for work or for training, the addition of one or more psychologists or psychiatrists to the staff of the superintendent of the State Prison is necessary. The mildly insane, the epileptic, the psychopathic, the feeble-minded, are herded with the normal. There is no machinery for detecting such defectives except in cases that are apparent to the layman. No additional facilities, on the other hand, are necessary to enable the board of directors to carry into effect the mandate (C. S., 7732) for the organization of classes for the instruction of prisoners.

The Legislature shares with the Prison Board the responsibility for the failure to take advantage of the power vested in the board by section 7764 of the Consolidated Statutes, permitting the establishment in connection with the State Prison of a reformatory for youthful prisoners. This legislation dates from 1887. The problem has been partially solved, independently of this act, by the establishment of schools for delinquent boys and girls; but there are at this time in the State Prison one hundred and seventy-eight prisoners under twenty years of age. A large number are only a few years older.

Reference has been made to the responsibility of the Prison Board and of the General Assembly, and conditions in county prisons will be discussed hereafter in this report; but the Legislature has kept somewhat ahead of public opinion, and the Prison Board quite abreast of it. The prison system of the State is not one of the things that is discussed when we or others recount North Carolina's progress within the last quarter of a century, because the people of the State have not yet willed that this should be.

Elsewhere in this report will be found the legislation which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare thinks is desirable for the development of a prison system in keeping with the State's progress in other fields.

COUNTY PRISON CAMPS

During the past year the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has been attempting to get a monthly report from the various chaingangs in the State. County, township, or special district prison camps have existed in fifty-two counties within this period. Thirty of these counties have made reports. Only thirteen counties have made reports for every one of the ten months covered by this report. Of a possible total of 520 reports 223 have been received. 3,220 prisoners were committed to these camps within the months for which reports were made. Assuming that these were representative months, then for the period over which the reports extended 4,442 prisoners were committed in thirty counties in ten months. If the average for these counties is the average for the State, there were 7,500 men committed to chaingangs within the first ten months of 1924. The same proportion would give us a total of 9,000 for the whole year.

In the administration of county prison camps there has been little change within the biennial period. Of the type of men usually found in charge of county prisoners, the last biennial report said: "The guard is usually without even an elementary education, often practically illiterate. He is ignorant, of course, of any method of controlling men except force. The supervisor is often a man who, on account of a little superior intelligence, or devotion to duty, or mere length of service, has been promoted from the ranks of the guards." There has been no general change in the type of men employed. There continue to be a few camps that stand out in sharp contrast to the others. There are a few supervisors who are eager to learn of better methods of handling men.

FLOGGING STILL IN USE

Governor Morrison, in the summer of 1923, requested county authorities to abolish the lash. Of the thirty counties reporting, seven reported flogging used as a punishment. It is known to the State Board of Charities that several other counties that did not report at all, or not on this item, practice flogging. The counties reporting flogging are

Forsyth, with three floggings, one white man and two negroes, in seven months; Guilford, two white men, four negro men, and six negro women, in four months; Lenoir, four negroes, in two months; Robeson, three negroes, in five months; Rowan, sixteen white men and sixteen negroes, in seven months; Sampson, one negro, in three months; and Wayne, three white men and twelve negroes in ten months. The total number of prisoners flogged in the seven counties is twenty-two white men, sixty-four negro men, and six negro women. The negro women were employed in connection with the county home. They were flogged by the chaingang foreman. The offense assigned in four cases is, "fighting and cursing," and in the other two, "Misconduct in patients' dining room."

In addition to flogging the following punishments are reported: Confinement in a dark cell, twelve cases; loss of time gained for good behavior, sixty-eight cases; other punishments, seventeen cases. The last group includes chaining at night, putting in double shackles, "to eat corn bread and water two days," and "made to eat fish raw." The confinements in dark cells range from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. Offenses for which prisoners were punished include, cursing; fighting; not working; "misconduct"; "violation of rules"; stealing fish; stealing sugar, meal etc., and making beer; threatening superintendent. The man who stole fish was made to "eat fish raw"; the man who attempted to make a run of home brew was flogged; the man who threatened the superintendent was put on bread and water for two days. These three offenses occurred, of course in different counties. The last which was the most serious offense reported occurred in one of the best disciplined camps in the State. The superintendent considered bread and water for two days sufficient for the preservation of discipline.

PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE REGULATED

The Supreme Court in *State vs. Mincher* (N. C. Report 172-896) has held that "it is the duty of the county commissioners to prescribe rules regulating the punishment to be given to refractory prisoners, stating the kind and quantum of punishment, to what breach of discipline applicable, and by whom to be inflicted, which duty they cannot delegate; their order that the road superintendent be authorized to use such means as he deems necessary to enforce obedience cannot be construed to authorize the infliction of corporal punishment." Very few counties have enacted such rules.

Three counties, Alamance, Buncombe, and Guilford have built new permanent quarters for the housing of their prisoners.

As a method of building and maintaining roads it is, to put the case very conservatively, a question whether the county prison camp is not a liability rather than an asset. There are very few counties that have any idea as to unit costs of construction or maintenance. Usually no records are kept from which even an intelligent guess as to such costs

could be made. The direction of the work of the prisoners is unintelligent and the methods crude. The chief aim of the average chaingang supervisor is to keep his men at work, and he does this without regard to whether he is building the most road for the least money possible or not.

COUNTY JAILS

During the present year the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has attempted to secure monthly reports from the county jails. Reports have been received from seventy-two counties. From many of these reports have not been received for all the months. For the first ten months of the year a total of 546 reports out of a possible total from the seventy-two counties reporting of 720; or 546 out of a possible total for the whole State of 1,000. In an average of a little more than seven and a half months per county, seventy-two per cent of the counties of the State reported 6,987 persons confined in the county jails. An attempt was made to find out something about these people. There has not yet been an opportunity to compile all the information gathered. Many jail records are poorly kept, and jailors are not always experts in making reports. Even the approximate age of 1,723 prisoners was not reported. But enough ages were reported to be significant. Of those whose ages were given 138 were children under sixteen years old—49 white boys, 18 white girls, 60 negro boys, 11 negro girls. 1,765—782 white and 612 negro—were boys between sixteen and twenty years old; and 186 white and 185 negro, were girls between these ages. 2,268 were young men and young women between twenty-one and twenty-five—1,063 white men, 843 negro men, 148 white women, 214 negro women. 504 were over forty—381 white men, 10 white women, 92 negro men, and 21 negro women. Eight Indians were reported.

STATUS OF PRISONERS

As to the status of prisoners the data secured is far from complete. 2,486 are recorded as awaiting trial; 1,091 were serving sentence; 51 were put in jail because they were wanted as witnesses; and 158 were insane. This leaves nearly one half of the total number, or 3,201, unaccounted for. If we subtract from the total 1,116 for whom no data was given beyond race and numbers, we shall probably be fairly safe in assuming that 1,091 is approximately correct as to the number serving sentence. The remaining 1,085 are doubtless largely accounted for by prisoners held in jail a few days between sentence and transfer to the roads or to the State Prison.

Within the biennial period fifteen counties—Cherokee, Cleveland, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, McDowell, Nash, New Hanover, Pender, Polk, Rutherford, Stokes, and Wilson have built new jails or have new jails now under construction. A large number of other counties are facing the necessity of building. Many of these are small counties that can ill afford the expense.

Let us take two groups of counties. In the extreme northwest lies a group of counties—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Caldwell, and Wilkes—not one of which has an adequate jail, and only one of which meets the minimum requirements of the law as to the number of apartments. Aside from this requirement two of these jails, the one in Alleghany and the one in Ashe should be condemned as unfit for the confinement of any human being.

ANTIQUATED JAIL

The Alleghany jail is the most antiquated in the State. The walls are of logs and brick. Apparently the jail was originally built of logs; then these were enclosed in a brick wall. Downstairs there is one cell cage with two cells seven feet square. Upstairs are three rooms ceiled with heavy boards. Two of these rooms are seven feet eight inches by nine feet six inches. The third is twice as large. The ceiling everywhere is seven feet from the floor. One of the smaller rooms, or cells, is lighted by a window thirty inches by forty-five inches, with two-thirds of the surface covered by iron bars. The other cell is entirely dark. The doors to these cells are twenty-six inches wide and thirty-two inches high. One must crouch and crawl into the cells. The doors are fastened by an ingenious system of iron bars. In case of fire the inmates would be doomed. Alleghany uses its jail but little, but prisoners are occasionally confined in it. The following story was told by the jailer two years ago. An eleven-year-old boy, an inmate of the county home proved a troublesome brat. Finally he broke a lamp chimney and was committed to jail as a preliminary to getting him into Jackson Training School. He was several times confined in the dungeon described above for being noisy.

The Ashe county jail is a small brick building, very old. There is one cell-cage with two cells of antiquated type. Around the cell-cage runs a corridor. From this corridor on one end open two doors into rooms, one of which is used for women. There is an opening in the door, so that there is really no privacy for the women. The men usually have the freedom of the corridor. The bars in the windows are loose. The prisoners stay in only through courtesy. The water pours through the roof when it rains.

ONE CELL-CAGE

The Watauga County jail has but one cell-cage with two cells and no other place where prisoners may be safely kept. Twice within the last year a representative of the State Board has seen white and negro prisoners confined together and once sleeping side by side on a bed thrown upon the floor of the cell.

The Wilkes County jail has several times within the past year been horribly crowded, sometimes to twice its capacity.

Recently a girl was confined in one of the jails of this group. One of the men picked the cheap padlock on the door separating her room

from the men's quarters, and spent one night in her room. The next night he took her into the men's quarters. He contracted syphilis. Another prisoner took the precaution to protect himself against contracting this disease. To accomplish this, it was necessary to send to the next town, which he was able to do. The infected man continued within jail without any adequate facilities to prevent the infection of the other prisoners.

In the extreme north-eastern corner of the State lies another group of counties—Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, and Gates. Not one of the counties of this group has an adequate jail. Several are little better than those described above. Currituck's jail is almost as antiquated as Alleghany's. Two young white men in the jail the fourteenth of November, 1924, were reading by a kerosene lamp at mid-afternoon of a bright day.

SIMILAR CONDITIONS ELSEWHERE

Many other counties in which similar conditions exist can be named. They are scattered throughout the State. These are enough. Occasionally several of these jails are crowded. Often several of them do not have a prisoner for weeks or even months. It is unjust to such a county to compel it to build a modern jail. The money that would be necessary should be released for other needs. But many of these counties must face this expense at once if a better way cannot be found.

There is another problem that should be considered in connection with the question of adequate jails. Many of the smaller counties have only two terms of court a year for the trial of criminal cases. A man indicted by the grand jury at one term and arrested immediately afterward, if unable to find bail, must stay in jail six months at the expense of the taxpayers and often with great injustice to himself. The solution of this problem, a more serious one even than the building of jails, may serve as a partial solution of that problem.

B. POOR RELIEF

COUNTY HOMES

Within the last two years nineteen counties—Alamance, Burke, Caldwell, Chatham, Clay, Durham, Halifax, Jackson, Johnston, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Person, Randolph, Robeson, Rowan, Rutherford, Vance, and Wayne—have occupied new county homes for the aged and infirm, or have such homes now in process of construction, while two other counties—Orange and Scotland—have taken the initial steps toward building new county homes. Of these all but one are modern brick buildings built in accordance with plans approved by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. In several of these new homes, but not in all, the administration is in keeping with the building. In several instances the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare believes the

expenditure of the counties for county home buildings has been greater than necessary. It has encouraged the building of substantial, comfortable, and attractive structures. It has encouraged no county to go beyond this; but at the same time it has felt that the extent to which a county shall go in erecting expensive buildings is a matter to be decided by the board of county commissioners of the county, and accordingly it has not ventured beyond a friendly suggestion to a few counties which it feels might profitably have used a part of the funds put into their respective county homes for other purposes. The board feels, too, that several counties that have built new homes should not be forced to maintain separate county homes. In its last biennial report it recommended district homes as a practical solution for the problem of indoor relief in the small county. The General Assembly acting upon this recommendation passed an act allowing two or more contiguous counties to unite in building a district hospital-home for the care of the aged and infirm. So far no such district has been formed. At least two groups of counties have discussed the possibility of operating under this law, but they have been unable to agree, in each instance, upon the location of the institution. The outlook for the realization of this plan is far from hopeful. The new homes built within the last two years have made the realization of any plan for the districting of the State more difficult. There seems very little hope of district homes by the voluntary action of the counties.

The general conditions in county homes, except in a few notable instances, have not materially changed within the period covered by this report. These conditions were described in the last biennial report and are somewhat more fully discussed in a special bulletin on county homes now in the hands of the public printer.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS

In most instances where there has been improvement in conditions such improvement has been due to the interest of the county superintendent of public welfare and the coöperation of the county commissioners with the superintendent. Conspicuous instances of such coöperation are Avery, Robeson, Rowan, and Vance counties. There are other counties in which county superintendents of public welfare have done good work, but these are outstanding. In Avery County for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1921, the county treasurer paid for the maintenance of the county home, exclusive of money listed as spent for additional land and for farm machinery, \$594.91 per inmate per year, or \$49.57 per month. This home consisted of a very cheap wooden building without any modern conveniences. It was wretchedly kept. Mrs. Lillian Edmonson, superintendent of public welfare, was told to try her hand. Mrs. Edmonson became the real superintendent. She bought the supplies, and supervised the management of the home. The work at the

home was done by a woman whom Mrs. Edmonson took from the county jail where she was serving a sentence for violation of the prohibition law. The institution was made as sanitary as possible with the equipment. The cost for 1922, was \$206.45 per capita or \$17.20 per month. But Mrs. Edmonson was not satisfied with even this showing. Watauga County has a comfortable brick county home with more room than is needed for the poor of that county. Upon the superintendent of public welfare's recommendation arrangements were made to transfer Avery's poor to the Watauga county home, April 1, 1923. For this year, three months in the Avery county home and nine months in the Watauga County home, the cost was \$116.10 per capita per year or \$9.67 per month. The care that these people are receiving in the Watauga County home is not ideal, but it is better than the care they were receiving in the Avery county home before Mrs. Edmonson took charge. The cost for 1923 was less than one-fifth the cost for 1921.

NOTABLE RESULTS IN VANCE

In Vance County the results have been even more notable. Here the county owned some wooden buildings situated on a farm a few miles from the county seat. The institution was poorly kept. In 1921 a new superintendent of public welfare was elected. She at once began to take stock of the welfare problems of the county. One of the immediate needs was some way to care for the inmates of the county home. The county commissioners agreed that something must be done. The superintendent consulted the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare as to the advisability of building a new county home, or county hospital as she conceived it, on a smaller piece of land near the county seat. The Director of the Bureau of Institutional Supervision was dreaming of district hospital-homes for the care of the aged and infirm; so she got but little encouragement. She went on, however. An attractive but inexpensive building was planned and built. It was attractively furnished under the supervision of the superintendent of public welfare. During the months while the new home was under construction she was skilfully preparing the inmates for the change. They were led to look forward to moving into the new home as an event in their lives. Finally the day came. Each inmate was moved to his or her own small room, or in the case of one or two old couples into a suite of two small rooms. One old negro man, who according to his own account is "goin on more than a hundred" years old, had his first experience with a bath tub and enjoyed it so much that he did not want to get out. A low grade feeble-minded negro woman, whose room at the old home had always been filthy as a pig pen, was given instruction in caring for her new room. (For in this new type of county home where each inmate has his own room, the inmate is led to feel a responsibility for that room and to take pride in keeping it in order.) This woman has rarely forgotten to make

her bed, clean up her room, and raise her windows before leaving the room in the morning. The writer recently visited this home without warning at eight o'clock in the morning. The inmates were just finishing breakfast. With the exception of one room occupied by a very old inmate who had remained late in bed, the beds were already made and the rooms in order, this work having been done practically without supervision, by the inmates. Every inmate was eager that his or her room should be seen. One negro man, partially paralyzed, stood in his door pathetically anxious lest his room should be overlooked.

The old county home without any of the modern conveniences, cost the county for maintenance in addition to any products of the farm used in the institution, five thousand dollars a year. The cost for maintenance for the first year in the new home, with its individual rooms, its attractive living rooms, one for each race, its commodious kitchen and dining rooms, with all modern conveniences, cost one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. The per capita cost in the old home was \$28.89 per month; in the new home it is \$10.41.

OTHER INSTANCES

Rowan County has just occupied a new county home. At every step in the planning and furnishing of this home the commissioners have consulted with the superintendent of public welfare. Her name appears with theirs on the cornerstone. The result is one of the best equipped homes in the State.

In Robeson also the superintendent of public welfare deserves at least an equal share of the credit for a county home now in process of building, that should be when completed the best in the State.

Gaston County has recently taken a step that in point of view of trained care of the inmates of the county home puts her at the head of the counties of the State. She has placed a registered nurse on constant duty in her county home.

In Chatham County, on the other hand, the credit for greatly improved conditions is due to the wisdom of the county commissioners alone. This county has not had a separate superintendent of public welfare until within the last year. Two years ago when the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare asked for a detailed report on the county home, the superintendent of public instruction who was also superintendent of public welfare, objected to making such a report on the ground that he did not want it known how bad conditions were. He added that there was then under construction a home of which the county would not be ashamed. When this home was completed the commissioners employed as superintendent a man who had served as Register of Deeds for the county and whose wife also is superior to the average county home matron. The result is that this poor rural county has one of the most attractive county homes in the State.

IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENT MANAGEMENT

In too many instances the counties have failed to recognize the importance of intelligent management of the county home. On a slight eminence overlooking a beautiful river valley, with mountains in the background, stands an attractive brick building that cost several thousands of dollars, the county home in one of the best of the mountain counties. This institution was visited in the summer of 1924 by two representatives of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The attractiveness of the home was all on the outside. There was little evidence of intelligent care anywhere within, but the climax was reached in a room whose walls were covered with finger prints—hundreds and hundreds of them. "What caused these?" asked one of the visitors. "That's where he's killed chinchies," replied the son of the superintendent, indicating by a nod of his head, the old man who occupies the room.

In the last biennial report the story was told of a county home whose two dilapidated shacks were a disgrace to the State and whose keeper quarrelled with the one half-crazy inmate when he complained about the quality of the meat he had to eat. On a recent visit representatives of the State Board found the buildings with new roofs and presenting a considerably improved outward appearance. The one inmate—a new one; the old one had died; but whether he was a victim of "fat meat," or of old age, was not learned—the one inmate was away somewhere in the neighborhood, the keeper said. The same superintendent was in charge. He did not know the name of the county superintendent of schools. When asked who is the register of deeds of his county, he replied; "You're too hard for me." He could name one of the three county commissioners. This condition existed in an eastern county on the fourteenth day of November, 1924.

INMATES

There are in round numbers seventeen hundred and fifty people in county homes in the State. These are distributed among ninety county homes. Ten counties do not at present maintain county homes. These are Avery, which maintains its indoor poor in the Watauga County Home; Bladen which has a home not occupied; Dare, which also has a home not operated; Graham; Hoke; Jones; Onslow, which is now building a home; Pender, whose last inmate was transferred to the soldiers home a year ago; Polk, whose home was not occupied at the last report; and Tyrrell, whose home is not operated. Polk had a peculiar experience. In 1922 this county opened a new county home. Within a year all of the inmates died. Twenty-six counties have fewer than ten inmates each in their respective county homes. Seventy-one have fewer than twenty-five. Nine have forty or more. One, Wake, has more than one hundred. The reports to the State Board of Chari-

ties and to the reorganized State Board of Charities and Public Welfare which are fairly continuous since 1891 show that there has been but little increase in the number of inmates in county homes within thirty years. The actual numbers have increased since 1891 in twenty-six counties. In fifty-three counties there has been a decrease in actual numbers for the period of thirty-two years. In ten other counties there has been a decrease for several years. Considered in relation to the whole population of the county the figures are still more interesting. Thirteen of the twenty-six counties in which there were increases in numbers are eliminated. The number of inmates of county homes per thousand population has increased within the last thirty years in only thirteen of the counties. And in two of these thirteen the ratio has decreased within the last twenty years.

EXPLANATION OF DECREASE

This decrease is due largely to the elimination of certain classes of persons who were formerly sent to the poorhouse in large numbers, or to progress toward elimination. Children were formerly found in county homes in rather large numbers. The development of orphanages and of the North Carolina Children's Home Society has taken most of the children. The hospitals for the insane are caring for a large part of the insane. Caswell Training School has relieved the counties of the care of some of the feeble-minded. In many of the counties social investigation is taking the place of political expediency in the admission of inmates.

These facts should be carefully studied by counties contemplating the building of new county homes—especially by small counties. Only three counties in the State—Graham, Hoke, and Jones—have no county homes. Jones once had some provision for caring for indoor poor. Thirty-three counties have some sort of county home that has fewer than ten inmates. Seven have no inmates. There is little reason to believe that there will be a large increase. There may be a number of people in many of these counties that should be in the county homes. On the other hand as the plan of public welfare develops and as local social workers develop the technique of poor-relief work the ratio of inmates of county homes to the whole population will probably decrease.

But notwithstanding the fact that progress has been made toward eliminating certain classes from the county homes, these institutions still give shelter to a varied group, the majority of whom are not merely aged and infirm.

Feeble-minded and Mentally Diseased

In the survey made two years ago superintendents of public welfare reported 663 cases of feeble-mindedness among the inmates of eighty-

one of the county homes in the State. Investigations by Dr. Harry W. Crane, Director of the Bureau of Mental Hygiene and Health of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, indicate that these figures are approximately correct where definitely recognizable feeble-mindedness is concerned. Dr. Crane has examined all the white inmates in nine county homes and twenty-eight white inmates in another county home. These county homes were selected in every section of the State. In the case of feeble-mindedness, definitely recognizable as such, the examinations showed about ten per cent more than reported by the superintendents. So there are perhaps approximately seven hundred feeble-minded inmates, who may be definitely classified as such, in the county homes of the State. One hundred and seventeen insane persons were in the county homes in eighty-one counties according to the reports on this item. But in the county homes studied by him, Dr. Crane found two and one-half times as many insane as indicated in the reports. If this ratio holds for the State, there are more than three hundred insane in county homes in the State. Of these, fifty-five were forcibly confined in their rooms or in cells. Sixty-four cases of epilepsy were reported. Five of the epileptics were forcibly confined. We believe that it is a conservative estimate to say that eighty-five percent of the inmates of the county homes of the State are mentally abnormal.

Our attention has been called by Mr. J. M. Robertson, Director of the Bureau for the Deaf in the Department of Labor and Printing, to the condition of the deaf in the county homes. There are thirty-odd of these people in the county homes. They suffer intensely, Mr. Robertson says, from lonesomeness. He raises the question of a State institution for their care. In considering this question it must be borne in mind that with the increased facilities for training the deaf and for securing employment for them, the proportion of these people who must become inmates of county homes should decrease. It would hardly seem advisable at this time to consider the building of a separate institution for this class. It may be well, however, for the General Assembly to consider whether it would be practical to group these people under State supervision in a small number of the better county homes.

There are still some children in county homes. Recent reports showed seventy-five under sixteen years old. A number of these were very young children there temporarily with their mothers. Others were feeble-minded children that it had been difficult to place elsewhere. Several were there because of the want of any efficient social worker in the county. These are found most often in counties that do not have separate superintendents of public welfare.

PER CAPITA COSTS

In the following tables giving per capita costs in the various county homes, the costs for 1921 as well as those for 1922 and 1923 are given,

because 1921 costs are based on a survey that included in the total cost of maintenance, farm products used in the homes. For the past two years it has been impractical to repeat such survey, and no system of account keeping exists in the homes from which such information may be obtained. The only way to get an estimate is by the methods of the census taker. The per capita costs for 1922 and 1923, therefore, are based upon amounts paid from county treasuries alone. A comparison of these costs with the cost in 1921 indicates that the per capita cost has increased for the last two years as compared with the preceding year in sixteen counties, and that it has decreased in eighteen counties. In the other counties there has been no appreciable change. In the counties that have built new homes and have occupied them long enough to indicate the effect of such improvements as reflected in per capita costs of operating, two show appreciable increases, two decided decreases, and two no effect.

In estimating the per capita cost no account has been taken of depreciation of buildings or of excess of interest in investment over products of the farm. If these are added, the per capita cost in many instances will be appreciably increased. Excluding these, the costs in many counties are too high. Twenty-five dollars per month is a big price to pay for the sort of care the inmates of even the better county homes are getting. Yet the per capita cost per month in forty-eight county homes in 1921 was more than twenty-five dollars per month. Nine cost between thirty and forty dollars, eleven between forty and fifty dollars, and five over fifty dollars. The highest cost is eighty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents (\$87.51) per capita per month.

In 1923, exclusive of farm and garden products used in the homes, the per capita cost per month in twenty-two counties was twenty-five dollars a month or more. Four cost between thirty and forty dollars, two between forty and fifty dollars, and five over fifty dollars. These are Columbus, with a monthly per capita cost of \$50.08; Duplin, \$55.56; Harnett, \$64.34; Pitt, \$95.11; and Brunswick, \$103.73. Columbus reported an average of nine inmates; Duplin, six inmates; Harnett, three inmates; Pitt, ten inmates; and Brunswick, one inmate. For a part of the time Brunswick had none; so it is presumed that for part of the time she had two. Columbus has a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, valued exclusive of building at \$10,000. Duplin has seventy acres, valued at \$5,000. Harnett has sixty acres, worth \$5,000. Pitt has one hundred and eighty-one acres, valued at \$35,000. And Brunswick has 100 acres, worth \$5,000. In all cases these are values placed upon these farms in 1922 by county officials. These values do not include buildings. The costs here given for 1923 are in addition to the products of the farms used in the homes.

OUTDOOR RELIEF

Nearly every county in the State administers outdoor poor relief. In a few counties this is the only form of relief. In the others it supplements relief given in the county home. A few counties do not grant outdoor relief at all. Often the county has a list that has slowly accumulated. The evils of the poor list are pretty well recognized. Until very recently there has been little or no effort to supervise the outdoor poor in this State. There have been no facilities for such supervision. The county commissioners at best could only listen to appeals for aid and use their best judgment, usually without investigation, as to whether aid should be given. Sometimes the appeal has been made on political grounds—the person applying for aid votes right; or a cross-roads merchant conceives the idea of getting some of a delinquent customer's bills paid. And sometimes this same cross-roads merchant forgets to report when his customer dies, and goes on drawing the pittance from the county. Sometimes a person in real need is placed on the poor list; the reason for aid ceases to exist, but he goes on drawing his monthly or quarterly allowance from the county. The amount paid has usually been very small—one to three dollars per month. The effect of such a system has been bad. It has tended not only to lower the standard of the administration of county government and to encourage petty graft, but at the same time to pauperize the one to whom the grant was made.

A few boards of county commissioners, recognizing the evils of the system, have abolished outdoor relief entirely and require all persons receiving aid from the county to go to the county home. A much larger number now require that all new cases be investigated by the county superintendent of public welfare, and aid is given only on his recommendation. A number of counties have had the superintendent also to check the entire list. Considerable numbers of those who are dead, who have moved to other counties or other states, or who no longer need help have been dropped from the lists. In one small county the saving this effected amounted to several hundred dollars a year. In another county twenty-five were dropped within the first year after the matter was placed under the supervision of the superintendent of public welfare.

It is the opinion of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare that it is unwise to require all persons receiving aid from the county to go to the county home. It is frequently more humane as well as economical to grant outside aid. There are conditions under which it is positively brutal to force an old person to choose between the county home and abject want. On the other hand, unsupervised outdoor relief is little better, often worse, than no aid. To be effective, it must be carefully supervised. The aim should be to aid the pauper, in so far as possible, to make an effort to support himself. In many cases, if we are not to continue to waste the money spent for this purpose, the amount given to the individual must be materially increased.

The table below gives the number of inmates in county homes in the various counties in the State for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, and the cost of maintaining the homes for these years, exclusive of farm products produced on county home farms and used in the homes.

County	1921		1922		1923	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Alamance.....	18	\$ 2,876.29	12	\$ 3,046.65	22	\$ 3,418.10
Alexander.....	14	1,414.71	14	985.00	12	3,013.20
Alleghany.....	6	870.00	5	1,000.00	5	1,200.00
Anson.....	19	6,723.76	17	2,434.80	20	4,260.28
Ashe.....	11	2,214.11		2,345.00		1,791.47
Avery.....	7	4,184.46	9	1,858.10	8	878.01
Beaufort.....	9	6,000.00	12	4,500.00	13	3,939.00
Bertie*.....	22	5,150.00	24	257.00	22	1,495.58
Bladen (no home).....						
Brunswick.....	8	2,562.08	4	1,978.23	1	1,244.73
Buncombe.....	32	8,171.62	50	13,045.80	40	11,936.66
Burke.....	22	3,210.81			23	4,059.50
Cabarrus.....	50	12,200.00	55	19,128.62	47	6,992.22
Caldwell.....	13	2,058.30	15	2,136.86	15	2,089.10
Camden.....	1	500.00	2	174.61	2	319.52
Carteret.....	15	6,977.13	15	6,133.83	13	3,938.61
Caswell.....	5	3,325.64	8	2,253.54	10	500.00
Catawba.....	25	3,453.14	15	1,200.00	20	1,772.65
Chatham.....					13	5,842.47
Cherokee.....	8	1,144.97	8	960.00	8	890.32
Chowan.....	5	963.82	5	1,000.00		871.34
Clay.....			5	1,200.00	2	600.00
Cleveland.....	24	6,168.25	18	1,620.00	17	3,365.00
Columbus.....	13	2,750.00	9	4,233.57	9	5,408.71
Craven.....	12	2,888.13				2,384.65
Cumberland.....	18	6,772.16	20	6,275.33	20	7,422.98
Currituck.....	1	260.20	1	216.00	1	200.00
Dare (no home).....						
Davidson.....	21	3,781.00	24	5,910.40	21	4,071.27
Davie.....	9	1,800.00	6	2,460.00	8	2,400.00
Duplin.....	11	2,820.00	6	4,000.00	6	4,000.00
Durham.....	37	7,885.06	32	6,945.55	38	6,891.15
Edgecombe.....	31	2,421.44	32	2,721.21	31	4,941.23
Forsyth.....	65	9,520.66	55	9,627.08	57	10,424.22
Franklin.....	22	2,100.00			22	5,953.29
Gaston.....	30	9,448.37			38	6,968.57
Gates.....	3	1,500.00	5	1,124.19	5	1,280.46
Graham (no home).....						
Granville.....	27	5,867.00	22	2,210.00	22	5,376.72
Greene.....			3	1,200.00	3	1,200.00
Guilford.....	27	4,529.97			66	9,854.75
Halifax.....	27	4,511.00		4,747.58	25	11,455.43
Harnett.....	2	1,887.82	5	1,160.11	3	2,316.43
Haywood.....	28	2,040.00	23	2,000.00	25	2,000.00
Henderson.....	5	2,267.40	14	3,042.12		1,838.56
Hertford.....	11	2,427.28	12	2,460.28	15	2,337.41
Hoke (no home).....						
Hyde.....	4	1,293.47	4	1,000.00	5	1,373.73
Iredell.....	55	9,153.55	45	6,843.50	45	8,744.01
Jackson.....	7	2,394.00	12	2,578.00	12	2,500.00

*Bertie County Home is supported largely by the county home farm, which is worked by the county prisoners.

County	1921		1922		1923	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Johnston.....	14	\$ 2,450.00	20	\$ 3,358.63	17	\$ 2,837.29
Jones (no home).....						
Lee.....	21	3,035.00	18	3,132.41		4,741.75
Lenoir.....	9	2,881.22	8	2,400.00	8	2,100.00
Lincoln.....	14	3,831.82	36	1,881.38	18	4,442.55
McDowell.....	7	2,237.86	10	1,900.00	11	1,418.29
Macon.....	9	864.00			9	1,097.12
Madison.....	17	3,086.25	15	1,728.00	16	2,774.65
Martin.....		1,200.00	9	2,000.00	10	2,122.00
Mecklenburg.....	67	13,317.47	56	11,000.00	57	11,500.00
Mitchell.....	6	760.00		961.43	6	930.32
Montgomery.....	10	2,173.95	18	4,888.00	17	4,890.00
Moore.....	12	2,400.00	18	6,297.21	19	6,298.81
Nash.....	36	12,673.80	22	11,844.09	25	14,164.08
New Hanover.....	40	10,615.69	33	10,603.46	38	11,588.22
Northampton.....			18	2,400.00	16	2,242.87
Onslow (no home).....						
Orange.....	9	4,908.78	10	1,700.00	8	2,800.00
Pamlico.....	6	1,763.02	6	1,953.03	6	1,740.26
Pasquotank.....	26	3,900.23	19	3,598.61	21	3,522.29
Pender.....		550.96		(no home)		
Perquimans.....	9	1,654.81	7	1,798.51	7	1,425.98
Person.....	11	3,393.17	14	4,250.00	14	3,000.00
Pitt.....	12	8,863.22			10	11,413.32
Polk.....	4	1,100.00	4	1,506.04		2,496.27
Randolph.....	4	1,500.00	20	3,715.88	24	3,339.01
Richmond.....	20	5,590.00	24	5,363.68		8,431.37
Robeson.....	12	7,030.30	15	3,600.00	15	5,000.00
Rockingham.....	35	7,485.00			36	7,593.34
Rowan.....	14	2,450.00	13	3,900.00		4,762.20
Rutherford.....	23	3,975.05	38	4,441.86	38	6,515.77
Sampson.....	23	3,142.00	20	2,970.78	20	3,496.87
Scotland*.....	3	87.37			4	
Stanly.....	20	2,500.00	40	6,361.78		6,316.42
Stokes.....	16	1,640.44	14	1,665.07	13	1,630.56
Surry.....	25	4,853.09	30	2,724.69	33	3,435.73
Swain.....	8	1,860.00	7		9	1,525.00
Transylvania.....	6	1,850.00	7	350.00	7	300.00
Tyrrell (no home).....						
Union.....	42	2,270.00	41	27,376.17	46	7,991.45
Vance.....	14	5,247.36	18	4,200.00	15	5,200.00
Wake.....	114	16,570.00	119	31,021.44	121	31,100.80
Warren.....	17	3,681.53		2,701.45	17	3,887.80
Washington.....	3	600.00	6	964.20		
Watauga.....	14	2,289.50			17	2,253.22
Wayne.....	16	2,753.24	10	4,404.76	15	8,688.79
Wilkes.....	32	3,739.40		4,500.00		3,828.56
Wilson.....	15	7,001.36	20	9,926.00	26	8,799.80
Yadkin.....	13	2,952.82	11	1,800.00	14	1,344.00
Yancey.....	3	690.00	3	630.28	4	1,048.39

*In 1923 the Scotland County Home farm turned into the county treasury a surplus of \$180.00. This does not mean that either the home or the farm is a model in management. Scotland is contemplating the building of a new home. The present one is very poor.

TAXATION FOR POOR RELIEF

Counties ranked from high to low on the basis of rate on the \$100 taxable property necessary to raise the amounts expended for the maintenance of the county home and for outdoor relief. The products of the county home farm used in the home are included. The figures are based upon the 1922 study. A few counties do not appear because it was impossible to secure the necessary figures from them.

1. Avery	.083	47. Graham	.027
2. Carteret	.076	47. Mitchell	.027
3. Clay	.074	47. Polk	.027
4. Dare	.070	47. Richmond	.027
5. Jackson	.064	51. Camden	.026
6. Bertie	.055	51. Catawba	.026
8. Burke	.055	51. Pitt	.026
6. Caswell	.052	53. Cleveland	.025
9. Brunswick	.051	53. Currituck	.025
10. Wilkes	.050	53. Davidson	.025
11. Pamlico	.047	53. Onslow	.025
12. Yadkin	.046	53. Stokes	.025
13. Anson	.045	58. Alleghany	.024
13. Cabarrus	.045	58. Wilson	.024
13. Nash	.045	60. Edgecombe	.023
16. Lincoln	.044	60. Henderson	.023
17. Hyde	.043	60. Pender	.023
17. Orange	.043	60. Rutherford	.023
17. Warren	.043	64. Gaston	.022
17. Watauga	.043	65. Swain	.021
21. Columbus	.042	66. Sampson	.020
22. Person	.041	67. Harnett	.019
22. Robeson	.041	67. Macon	.019
23. Franklin	.040	67. New Hanover	.019
24. Iredell	.039	67. Randolph	.019
24. Surry	.039	71. Stanly	.018
26. Lee	.038	71. Yancey	.018
26. Pasquotank	.038	73. Buncombe	.017
28. Montgomery	.037	73. Duplin	.017
29. Cherokee	.036	73. Johnston	.017
29. Transylvania	.036	73. Mecklenburg	.017
29. Wake	.036	77. Alamance	.016
32. Ashe	.035	77. Bladen	.016
32. Madison	.035	77. Greene	.016
34. Gates	.034	80. Halifax	.015
34. Haywood	.034	81. Wayne	.014
34. Vance	.034	82. Chowan	.013
37. Cumberland	.033	83. Forsyth	.011
37. Rockingham	.033	83. Rowan	.011
37. Union	.033	85. Craven	.010
40. Hertford	.032	86. Lenoir	.009
40. Moore	.032	87. Jones	.008
42. Caldwell	.031	88. Guilford	.006
43. Granville	.030	88. Washington	.006
44. Davie	.029	90. Hoke	.005
45. Alexander	.028	91. Scotland	.002
45. Beaufort	.028	91. Tyrrell	.002

PER CAPITA COST PER MONTH OF MAINTENANCE OF COUNTY HOMES

The figures for 1921 include farm products; those for 1922 and 1923 do not.

County	1921	1922	1923
Alamance.....	\$ 20.45	\$ 21.16	\$ 12.95
Alexander.....	11.99	5.86 (?)	20.93
Alleghany.....	14.86	16.67	20.00
Anson.....	29.22	11.94	17.75
Ashe.....	26.74		
Avery.....	49.57	17.21	9.15
Beaufort.....	60.18	31.25	25.25
Bertie.....	29.87	.89 (?)	5.65
Bladen (no home).....			
Brunswick.....	30.02	41.21	103.73
Buncombe.....	27.86	21.74	24.87
Burke.....	14.64		14.54
Cabarrus.....	27.42	28.98	14.88
Caldwell.....	25.25	11.78	11.61
Camden.....	41.67	7.29	13.31
Carteret.....	45.54	34.08	25.28
Caswell.....	63.88	23.47	.42 (?)
Catawba.....	26.36	6.17	7.39
Chatham.....			37.45
Cherokee.....	11.93	10.00	9.27
Chowan.....	19.81	16.67	
Clay.....		20.83	25.00
Cleveland.....	25.99	7.50	16.49
Columbus.....	28.30	39.19	50.08
Craven.....	20.40		
Cumberland.....	33.85	26.15	30.93
Currituck.....	24.14	18.00	16.50
Dare (no home).....			
Davidson.....	23.77	20.52	16.15
Davie.....	20.65	34.17	25.00
Duplin.....	25.50	55.56	55.56
Durham.....		18.09	15.11
Edgecombe.....	14.40	7.09	13.28
Forsyth.....	16.40	14.59	15.18
Franklin.....	19.19		22.55
Gaston.....	36.97		15.29
Gates.....	49.37	18.74	21.34
Graham (no home).....			
Granville.....	17.49	8.37	20.36
Greens.....	26.67	33.33	33.33
Guilford.....	10.84		12.44
Halifax.....	16.78		38.19
Harnett.....	39.33	19.59	64.34
Haywood.....	16.04	7.25	6.66
Henderson.....	56.04	18.11	
Hertford.....	27.06	17.08	12.99
Hoke (no home).....			
Hyde.....	29.03	20.83	22.90
Iredell.....	22.27	12.86	16.36
Jackson.....	44.83	17.90	17.36
Johnston.....	29.64	13.99	13.91
Jones.....			
Lee.....	14.22	14.50	
Lenoir.....	26.67	25.00	21.87
Lincoln.....	27.45	4.19	22.42

County	1921	1922	1923
Macon.....	\$ 11.75	\$.....	\$ 10.16
Madison.....	16.11	9.60	14.45
Martin.....		28.53	17.77
McDowell.....	26.64	15.83	10.73
Mecklenburg.....	20.75	16.37	17.11
Mitchell.....	31.22		12.92
Montgomery.....	30.62	22.63	23.97
Moore.....	23.78	16.67	29.15
Nash.....	37.73	44.86	47.21
New Hanover.....	27.44	26.77	25.41
Northampton.....		11.11	11.68
Onslow (no home).....			
Orange.....	54.71	14.16	29.17
Pamlico.....	24.40	27.02	24.17
Pasquotank.....	14.18	15.78	13.98
Pender (no home).....			
Perquimans.....		21.81	16.97
Person.....	43.21	20.29	17.85
Pitt.....	87.51		95.11
Polk.....	22.92	31.39	
Randolph.....	52.08	15.48	11.59
Richmond.....	26.25	18.62	
Robeson.....	48.82	20.00	27.80
Rockingham.....	26.37		17.58
Rowan.....	20.30	25.00	
Rutherford.....	13.12	9.74	14.29
Sampson.....	11.38	12.21	14.57
Scotland*.....	2.43		
Stanly.....	18.58	13.25	
Stokes.....	14.75	9.91	10.45
Surry.....	25.18	7.57	8.68
Swain.....	27.97		14.12
Transylvania.....	28.47	4.17	3.57
Tyrrell (no home).....			
Union.....	12.49	55.65	14.48
Vance.....	40.21	19.44	28.89
Wake.....	20.30	21.72	21.42
Warren.....	31.07		19.06
Washington.....	16.67	13.37	
Watauga.....	19.58		9.57
Wayne.....	19.41	36.71	48.10
Wilkes.....	19.87		
Wilson.....	48.26	41.36	28.20
Yadkin.....	25.34	13.64	8.00
Yancey.....	34.72	17.51	21.84

*The Scotland County Home farm for the last two years has paid a small surplus above the cost of operating the home.

BUREAU OF COUNTY ORGANIZATION

North Carolina has fifty-five counties organized for public welfare work. Of this number forty-five have whole-time workers and ten have part-time workers. In twenty-nine counties the work is made mandatory because of population, and in two, Mitchell and Onslow, the work is mandatory by special statute. The counties organized are: Alamance, Anson, Avery, Beaufort, Brunswick, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Lee, Lenoir, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Orange, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, Wayne, Wilkes, and Wilson.

In the following forty-five counties the superintendent of schools is acting as *ex officio* superintendent of public welfare: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Camden, Caswell, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Dare, Gates, Graham, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Jones, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, Montgomery, Northampton, Pamlico, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Randolph, Scotland, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Yadkin, and Yancey.

MORE WORKERS NEEDED

Although the welfare work has grown rapidly, only nine counties have more than one worker. Considering the great number of activities that are required of the superintendent of public welfare, this means that much of the work is being neglected or poorly done. The law is not lacking here, for, under the compulsory school attendance law we have this clause: "County boards of education and governing bodies of city schools shall have the right to appoint town or district school attendance officers when deemed by them necessary to assist in carrying out the provisions of this article." In the juvenile court law we have this section: "The judge of the juvenile court in each county shall appoint one or more suitable persons as probation officers, who shall serve under his direction. . . . The judge appointing any probation officer may, in his discretion, determine that a suitable salary be paid, and may, with the approval of the judge of the Superior Court, fix the amount thereof. Such salary so determined and so approved shall be paid by the board of county commissioners . . ." These excerpts clearly show that the law never intended that one worker shall do all the detailed work as outlined under "Powers and Duties of County Superintendent." Under these

two main divisions of the work, school attendance and juvenile court, the law designates the superintendent of public welfare as "Chief School Attendance Officer" and "Chief Probation Officer," with provisions for all the assistants necessary.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

If it is true that the whole-time welfare officer cannot do his work well without assistants, how much more true of the superintendent of schools who must under the law act as superintendent of public welfare in forty-five of the counties. In many of the smaller counties the superintendent of schools does not even have an office assistant, but must do all the clerical work connected with his office. We cannot expect much welfare work from this already overworked official. Reports and visits, however, show that we have had splendid coöperation from most of these officials.

RECORDS AND REPORTS

The director of this bureau has visited officially eighty-six of the hundred counties since assuming his duties with the State Board fifteen months ago. Many counties with special problems have been visited more than once. In addition to the organization of new counties this bureau has stressed record keeping and reporting. During the first ten months of 1923, 212 reports were sent to the State office, an average of 20 per month. Only seven counties sent in all reports for the year. Forty-two counties sent in no reports. In the same period, 1924, 697 reports were filed, an average of 70 per month. Forty counties have sent in all reports, while 7 have sent in none. An effort is being made through the use of day sheets furnished by the State office to have a simple system of records kept in each office. While we have 70 per cent of the monthly reports for the year on file, yet much of the work done is never reported at all. So many of the superintendents trust to memory and hundreds of cases are forgotten when the report is made out. At the summer institutes at Chapel Hill during the summer 1924 an example of simple standard record keeping was shown. As a result of this, the system is being installed in many of the counties.

COUNTY BOARDS

Much work has been done on the county boards of public welfare in getting the appointment of men and women of influence and ability, as well as interest in social problems. Appointments had not been regular, the entire personnel of many boards terminating at the same time. All new appointments have been made to terminate in different years, thereby making one, two, and three-year appointments necessary. In order to retain the services of active men and women, more executive

power should be given the county board. The only executive authority that the board now has under the law is the signing of Mothers' Aid applications. All other work is purely advisory.

LIST OF OFFICIALS

The following is a list of officials by counties. A few of the boards are not complete, as terms have recently expired and new appointments have not been made. Along with this list is a record of some of the activities of the county organization as compiled from the reports since January, 1924. A record of ten reports means that the superintendent has reported in full. The abbreviation "S. S." is for superintendent of schools.

ALAMANCE

Board :

Rev. Thomas F. Opie.....	Burlington
Mrs. W. J. Barker.....	Burlington
J. Harvey White.....	Graham
D. J. Walker, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Burlington
Rev. P. H. Fleming, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Burlington
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	62
School attendance cases.....	107
Age and employment certificates.....	77
Persons advised and assisted.....	399
Mothers' Aid cases.....	4

ALEXANDER

Board :

Mrs. L. M. Gwaltney.....	Taylorsville
Dr. Asa Thurston.....	Taylorsville
Mrs. A. C. Payne.....	Taylorsville
Gates Linney, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Taylorsville
C. H. Gryder, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Taylorsville
(3 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	16
School attendance cases.....	68
Age and employment certificates.....	4
Persons advised and assisted.....	14
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

ALLEGHANY

Board :

Rev. C. W. Erwin.....	Glade Valley
A. F. Reeves.....	Sparta
Lee Black	Piney Creek
A. F. Reeves, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Sparta
J. M. Cheek, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Sparta
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	4
School attendance cases.....	136
Persons advised and assisted.....	17
Mothers' Aid case.....	1

ANSON

Board:

Mrs. R. E. Little.....	Wadesboro
Frank Dunlap.....	Wadesboro
Dr. L. C. Smith.....	Polkton
W. K. Boggan, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Wadesboro
Miss Mary Robinson, Assistant Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Wadesboro
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	69
School attendance cases.....	1,662
Age and employment certificates.....	20
Persons advised and assisted.....	632
Mothers' Aid cases.....	4

ASHE

Board:

Ira T. Johnson.....	Jefferson
Rev. R. H. Stone.....	Jefferson
Mrs. Leslie Seagraves.....	West Jefferson
J. D. Stanberry, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Jefferson
J. O. Goodman, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Beaver Creek
(3 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	40
School attendance cases.....	83
Persons advised and assisted.....	50

AVERY

Board:

Mrs. H. B. Burleson.....	Newland
Mrs. H. Von Cannon.....	Banner Elk
Mrs. A. P. Brinkley.....	Elk Park
W. W. Braswell, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Montezuma
Mrs. F. A. Edmondson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Newland
(8 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	31
School attendance cases.....	416
Age and employment certificates.....	11
Persons advised and assisted.....	38

BEAUFORT

Board:

W. O. Ellis.....	Washington
Mrs. B. G. Moss.....	Washington
Rev. J. N. Bynum.....	Belhaven
George A. Paul, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Washington
Rev. H. B. Searight, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Washington
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	48
School attendance cases.....	703
Age and employment certificates.....	15
Persons advised and assisted.....	14
Mothers' Aid cases.....	5

BERTIE

Board :

John M. Gatling.....	Windsor
Mrs. F. D. Winston.....	Windsor
Rev. C. C. Smith.....	Windsor
W. L. Lyon, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Windsor
Herbert W. Early, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Windsor
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	15
School attendance cases.....	74
Persons advised and assisted.....	11
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

BLADEN

Board :

Mrs. R. C. Bridger.....	Bladenboro
James H. Clark.....	Elizabethtown
W. J. Davis, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Elizabethtown
F. Q. Barbee, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Garland
(10 reports)	

School attendance cases.....	50
Persons advised and assisted.....	3
Mothers' Aid cases.....	4

BRUNSWICK

Board :

Mrs. J. E. Dodson.....	Supply
J. Fred Smith.....	Southport
Richard Dozier.....	Southport
A. T. McKeithen, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Southport
D. E. Robinson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Supply
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	70
School attendance cases.....	156
Persons advised and assisted.....	28
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

BUNCOMBE

Board :

J. G. Deshler.....	Asheville
Rev. W. G. Clark.....	Asheville
Mrs. William Morris Redwood.....	Asheville
Carl B. Hyatt, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Asheville
A. W. Rymer, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Asheville
(9 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	305
School attendance cases.....	86
Age and employment certificates.....	33
Persons advised and assisted.....	56
Mothers' Aid cases.....	11

BURKE

Board :

H. L. Milner.....	Morganton
Mrs. A. M. Ingold.....	Morganton
E. M. Hairfield.....	Morganton
Buttler Giles, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Glen Alpine
*Robert L. Patton, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Morganton
(2 reports)	

Juvenile court case.....	1
School attendance cases.....	20
Age and employment certificates.....	1

CABARRUS

Board :

E. J. Sharpe.....	Kannapolis
Dr. W. C. Houston.....	Concord
Miss Rosa Mun.....	Concord
J. B. McAllister, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Mount Pleasant
J. Herbert Brown, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Concord
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	43
School attendance cases.....	172
Age and employment certificates.....	313
Persons advised and assisted.....	95
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

CALDWELL

Board :

C. M. Rader.....	Collettsville
D. H. Warlick.....	Granite Falls
W. Hill Livingston.....	Kings Creek
William C. Moore, Jr., Judge Juvenile Court.....	Lenoir
Miss Florence Boyd, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Lenoir
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	3
Age and employment certificates.....	149
Persons advised and assisted.....	86

CAMDEN

Board :

Mrs. D. W. Snow.....	South Mills
Mrs. J. M. Burgess.....	Old Trap
Mrs. B. C. Cuthrell.....	Camden
W. J. Burgess, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Camden
L. L. Stevens, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Indian Town
(No reports)	

CARTERET

Board :

C. H. Bushall.....	Beaufort
Mrs. Benjamin Royall.....	Morehead City
H. L. Joslyn.....	Morehead City
L. W. Hassell, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Beaufort
Alvah Hamilton, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Morehead City
(10 reports)	

*Recently elected superintendent schools.

Juvenile court cases.....	19
School attendance cases.....	610
Age and employment cases.....	92
Persons advised and assisted.....	63

CASWELL

Board:	
E. F. Upchurch.....	Yanceyville
Mrs. E. A. Allison.....	Yanceyville
M. C. Winstead.....	Milton
B. S. Graves, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Yanceyville
Robert W. Isley, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Yanceyville
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	24
School attendance cases.....	563
Persons advised and assisted.....	10

CATAWBA

Board:	
C. C. Bost.....	Hickory
Oscar Sherrill.....	Catawba
Mrs. Gordon Wilfong.....	Newton
Justus C. Rudisill, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Newton
Charles E. Hefner, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Newton
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	20
School attendance cases.....	372
Age and employment certificates.....	171
Persons advised and assisted.....	51
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

CHATHAM

Board:	
Mrs. Oliva B. Webster.....	Siler City
J. Q. Seawell.....	Siler City
Rev. Jonas Barclay.....	Pittsboro
J. Dewey Dorsett, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Pittsboro
George H. Lawrence, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Chapel Hill
(9 reports)	
Juvenile court case.....	1
Person advised and assisted.....	1
Mothers' Aid cases.....	4

CHEROKEE

Board:	
Mrs. W. B. Johnson.....	Murphy
Mrs. G. B. Walker.....	Andrews
W. J. Martin.....	Murphy, No. 2
E. E. Davis, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Murphy
A. L. Martin, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Murphy
(8 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	8
School attendance cases.....	44
Age and employment certificate.....	1
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

CHOWAN

Board:

E. S. Norman.....	Edenton
Rev. J. V. Knight.....	Edenton
Mrs. J. N. Pruden.....	Edenton
R. D. Dixon, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Edenton
R. H. Bachman, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Edenton
(10 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	691
Age and employment certificates.....	28
Persons advised and assisted.....	8
Mothers' Aid case.....	1

CLAY

Board:

Col. J. B. Gray.....	Hayesville
Mrs. W. P. Hunt.....	Hayesville
A. L. Penland.....	Hayesville
W. L. Matheson, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Hayesville
A. G. Bell, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Hayesville
(6 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	55
Mothers' Aid case.....	1

CLEVELAND

Board:

Dr. S. S. Royster.....	Shelby
Mrs. Clyde R. Hoey.....	Shelby
W. A. Ridenhaur.....	Kings Mountain
George P. Webb, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Shelby
J. B. Smith, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Shelby
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	119
School attendance cases.....	260
Age and employment certificates.....	92
Persons advised and assisted.....	33

COLUMBUS

Board:

Mrs. A. Elmo Powell.....	Whiteville
C. D. Koonce.....	Chadbourn
Rev. D. M. McGeachy.....	Whiteville
J. L. Memory, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Whiteville
J. H. McIver, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Whiteville
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	45
Age and employment certificates.....	55
Mothers' Aid cases.....	5

CRAVEN

Board:

Mrs. W. L. Lewis.....	New Bern
Wade Meadows.....	New Bern
A. H. Bangert.....	New Bern

L. E. Lancaster, Judge Juvenile Court.....	New Bern
*Mrs. R. Hunter Smith, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	New Bern
(3 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	2
School attendance cases.....	10

CUMBERLAND

Board:	
Miss Zula Rankin.....	Fayetteville
Mrs. W. N. Tillinghast.....	Fayetteville
Tom Rose.....	Fayetteville
W. M. Walker, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Fayetteville
J. A. Martin, Jr., Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Fayetteville
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	150
School attendance cases.....	546
Age and employment certificates.....	63
Persons advised and assisted.....	116
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

CURRITUCK

Board:	
L. C. Baum.....	Poplar Branch
Dr. S. M. Mann.....	Moyock
Dr. W. H. Cowell.....	Moyock
B. B. Bell, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Shawboro
Miss Maude C. Newberry, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Currituck
(5 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	2

DARE

Board:	
Rev. A. W. Price.....	Manteo
Dr. W. W. Johnson.....	Manteo
Miss Rosa L. Drinkwater.....	Manteo
T. R. Creef, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Manteo
Miss Mabel Evans, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Manteo
(5 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	132
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

DAVIDSON

Board:	
Col. F. S. Lambeth.....	Thomasville
Mrs. W. G. Penry.....	Lexington
J. R. McCrary.....	Lexington
E. C. Byerly, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Lexington
J. W. Dickens, Jr., Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Lexington
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	49
School attendance cases.....	209
Age and employment certificates.....	208
Persons advised and assisted.....	467
Mothers' Aid cases.....	8

*Elected July 1, 1924.

DAVIE

Board:

Dr. L. P. Martin.....	Mocksville
M. J. Hendricks.....	Cana
W. M. Seaford, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Mocksville
Rev. E. P. Bradley, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Mocksville

(4 reports)

DUPLIN

Board:

Mrs. Henry Faison.....	Faison
G. B. D. Parker.....	Chinquapin
Rev. A. W. Cawthorn.....	Warsaw
R. V. Wells, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Kenansville
Horace Stewart, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Wallace

(10 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	60
School attendance cases.....	217
Age and employment certificates.....	40
Persons advised and assisted.....	90
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

DURHAM

Board:

J. F. Wily.....	Durham
R. L. Lindsey.....	Durham
Mrs. Mary W. Staggs.....	Durham
W. H. Young, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Durham
W. E. Stanley, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Durham

(10 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	363
School attendance cases.....	497
Age and employment certificates.....	468
Persons advised and assisted.....	1,159

EDGECOMBE

Board:

Henry C. Bourne.....	Tarboro
Stamps Howard.....	Tarboro
A. T. Walston, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Tarboro
*Superintendent Public Welfare.....	

(9 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	49
School attendance cases.....	336
Age and employment certificates.....	73
Persons advised and assisted.....	19
Mothers' Aid cases.....	6

FORSYTH

Board:

Mrs. J. R. Paddison.....	Kernersville
James Gordon Hanes.....	Winston-Salem
Rev. George W. Lee.....	Winston-Salem

*Superintendent welfare resigned. New one not elected.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

97

*C. M. McKaughan, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Winston-Salem
†A. W. Cline, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Winston-Salem
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	798
School attendance cases.....	766
Age and employment certificates.....	1,331
Persons advised and assisted.....	276
Mothers' Aid cases.....	13

FRANKLIN

Board:

E. H. Malone.....	Louisburg
Mrs. M. C. Pleasants.....	Louisburg
Mrs. W. E. White.....	Louisburg
J. J. Young, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Louisburg
E. C. Perry, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Louisburg
(6 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	29
School attendance cases.....	914
Age and employment certificates.....	13
Persons advised and assisted.....	11
Mothers' Aid cases.....	5

GASTON

Board:

J. White Ware.....	Gastonia
Mrs. G. W. Ragan.....	Gastonia
S. C. Hendricks, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Gastonia
Miss Fay Davenport, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Gastonia
(9 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	183
School attendance cases.....	286
Age and employment certificates.....	722
Persons advised and assisted.....	157

GATES

Board:

Mrs. T. W. Costen.....	Gatesville
E. R. Clegg.....	Gatesville
Mrs. C. M. Early.....	Gatesville
William R. Cowper, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Gatesville
J. M. Glenn, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Gatesville
(6 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	30
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

GRAHAM

Board:

Miss Bettie Wiggins.....	Robbinsville
T. A. Morphew.....	Robbinsville
Mrs. B. B. Slaughter.....	Robbinsville

*Hartness, judge city juvenile court.

†Elected July 1, 1924, to fill unexpired term of J. L. Rodwell, deceased.

A. Hardee Calvard, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Robbinsville
J. H. Moody, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Robbinsville
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	4
School attendance cases.....	4
Age and employment certificates.....	2
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

GRANVILLE

Board:	
Graham C. Daniels.....	Oxford
Rev. Francis Comerford.....	Oxford
Mrs. R. C. M. Calvert.....	Oxford
D. C. Hunt, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Oxford
J. E. Jackson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Oxford
(9 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	49
School attendance cases.....	158
Age and employment cases.....	43
Persons advised and assisted.....	227
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

GREENE

Board:	
Miss Iola Exum.....	Snow Hill
Mrs. Murphy.....	Snow Hill
Miss Winnie Harper.....	Snow Hill
George W. Hart, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Snow Hill
J. H. Workman, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Snow Hill
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court case.....	1
School attendance cases.....	170

GUILFORD

Board:	
B. H. Mebane.....	Greensboro
Miss Clara I. Cox.....	High Point
Feldding L. Frye.....	Greensboro
Mason W. Gant, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Greensboro
Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Greensboro
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	391
School attendance cases.....	1,249
Age and employment certificates.....	259
Persons advised and assisted.....	652
Mothers' Aid cases.....	7

HALIFAX

Board:	
Mrs. Stuart Smith.....	Scotland Neck
B. D. Mann.....	Enfield
Mrs. J. M. Jackson.....	Roanoke Rapids
S. M. Gary, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Halifax
J. B. Hall, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Scotland Neck
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	55
School attendance cases.....	421
Age and employment certificates.....	36
Persons advised.....	60
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

HARNETT

Board:

J. A. McLeod.....	Lillington
M. T. Spears.....	Lillington
Mrs. Joel G. Layton.....	Lillington
L. M. Chaffin, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Lillington
Miss Mame F. Camp, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Lillington

(9 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	77
School attendance cases.....	287
Age and employment certificates.....	59
Persons advised and assisted.....	72
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

HAYWOOD

Board:

G. W. Phillips.....	Canton
T. T. McCracken.....	Waynesville
Mrs. C. E. Quinlan.....	Waynesville
C. A. Haynes, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Waynesville
*Fred L. Safford, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Waynesville

(6 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	11
School attendance cases.....	48
Age and employment certificates.....	10
Persons advised and assisted.....	103
Mothers' Aid case.....	1

HENDERSON

Board:

Miss Bessie Steadman.....	East Flat Rock
John T. Wilkins.....	Hendersonville
J. O. Bell.....	Tuxedo
C. M. Pace, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Hendersonville
John E. Creech, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Hendersonville

(10 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	112
School attendance cases.....	242
Age and employment cases.....	39
Persons advised and assisted.....	373
Mothers' Aid cases.....	5

HERTFORD

Board:

J. Roy Parker.....	Winton
W. D. Boone.....	Winton
Miss Myrtle Swindell.....	Winton

*Recently elected superintendent schools.

L. R. McGlohon, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Winton
N. W. Britton, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Winton
(3 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	4
School attendance cases.....	26
Person advised and assisted.....	1

HOKE

Board:

J. W. McLauchlin.....	Raeford
W. B. McMillan.....	Raeford, R. 1
Mrs. H. A. Cameron.....	Raeford
William L. Poole, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Raeford
W. P. Hawfield, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Raeford
(1 report)	
Juvenile court case.....	1
School attendance cases.....	2

HYDE

Board:

Mrs. D. L. Berry.....	Swan Quarter
W. C. Davis.....	Englehard
Dr. A. H. Harris.....	Fairfield
O. L. Williams, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Swan Quarter
G. M. Guthrie, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Swan Quarter
(No reports)	

IREDELL

Board:

J. Turner Jennings.....	Olin
Z. V. Turlington.....	Mooreville
Miss Celeste Henkel.....	Statesville
J. A. Hartness, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Statesville
W. W. Holland, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Statesville
(No reports)	
Mothers' Aid cases.....	10

JACKSON

Board:

Mrs. C. Z. Candler.....	Sylva
J. H. Cathey.....	Sylva
F. I. Watson.....	Dillsboro
W. L. Henson, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Sylva
T. B. Cowan, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Webster
(6 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	16
School attendance cases.....	282
People advised and assisted.....	6

JOHNSTON

Board:

Miss Mattie Pou.....	Smithfield
Preston Woodall.....	Benson
Dr. Battle Hocutt.....	Clayton

Edward F. Ward, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Smithfield
H. V. Rose, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Smithfield
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	52
School attendance cases.....	48
Age and employment certificates.....	40
Persons advised and assisted.....	89
Mothers' Aid cases.....	8

JONES

Board:

All terms expired.

W. H. Hammond, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Trenton
Manly Fulcher, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Trenton
(7 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	168

LEE

Board:

Mrs. A. A. F. Seawell.....	Sanford
J. W. Stout.....	Sanford
Mrs. J. S. Pardo.....	Sanford
D. E. McIver, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Sanford
E. O. McMahan, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Sanford
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	11
School attendance cases.....	74
Age and employment certificates.....	12
Persons advised and assisted.....	19

LENOIR

Board:

Miss Mae Oettinger.....	Kinston
F. E. Wallace.....	Kinston
D. F. Wooten.....	Kinston
J. T. Heath, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Kinston
Rev. G. B. Hanrahan, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Kinston
(4 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	48
School attendance cases.....	11
Age and employment certificates.....	21
People advised and assisted.....	134

LINCOLN

Board:

G. W. Mullen.....	Lincolnton
Miss Bettie Coon.....	Lincolnton
A. Nixon, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Lincolnton
L. Berge Beam, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Lincolnton
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	4
School attendance cases.....	115
Age and employment certificates.....	67

MACON

Board:

R. D. Sisk.....	Franklin
Mrs Laura C. Kingsberry.....	Franklin
Rev. A. J. Smith.....	Franklin
Frank I. Murray, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Franklin
M. D. Billings, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Franklin
(No reports)	
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

MADISON

Board:

T. M. Wallin.....	Hot Springs
J. A. Hendricks.....	Marshall
Mrs. N. B. McDevitt.....	Marshall
W. A. West, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Marshall
Homer Henry, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Marshall
(5 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	71
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

MARTIN

Board:

All terms have expired.	
R. J. Peele, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Williamston
R. A. Pope, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Williamston
(4 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	5

McDOWELL

Board:

Mrs. E. H. Dysart.....	Marion
Mrs. J. W. Winborne.....	Marion
G. C. Conley.....	Marion
J. L. Longbridge, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Marion
Miss Mary M. Greenlee, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Marion
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	29
School attendance cases.....	24
Age and employment certificates.....	104
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

MECKLENBURG

Board:

V. J. Guthery.....	Charlotte
Mrs. A. A. McGeachy.....	Charlotte
Robert E. McDowell.....	Charlotte
*James M. Yandle, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Charlotte
M. M. Grey, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Charlotte
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	813
School attendance cases.....	226
Age and employment certificates.....	396
Persons advised and assisted.....	3,446
Mothers' Aid cases.....	8

*Wade H. Williams, judge city juvenile court.

MITCHELL

Board:

Mrs. Sam Cannon.....	Spruce Pine
Mrs. C. F. Miller.....	Bakersville
J. C. McBee.....	Bakersville
Jeter C. Burleson, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Bakersville
Mrs. A. E. Gouge, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Bakersville
(6 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	9
School attendance cases.....	92
Age and employment certificate.....	1
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

MONTGOMERY

Board:

All terms expired.	
Edgar Haywood, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Troy
J. S. Edwards, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Troy
(4 reports)	
Age and employment certificates.....	23
Persons advised and assisted.....	3

MOORE

Board:

Dr. J. F. Davis.....	High Falls
Mrs. J. R. Page.....	Aberdeen
Dr. Gilbert McLeod.....	Carthage
J. Alton McIver, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Carthage
*Miss Lucile M. Eifort, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	West End
(7 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	20
School attendance cases.....	231
Age and employment certificates.....	20
Persons advised and assisted.....	9

NASH

Board:

K. H. McIntyre.....	Red Oaks
Mrs. R. B. Bullock.....	Rocky Mount
W. I. Reid.....	Spring Hope
J. N. Sills, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Nashville
*Mrs. Anne H. Ditto, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Nashville
(9 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	30
School attendance cases.....	765
Age and employment certificates.....	11
Persons advised and assisted.....	70
Mothers' Aid case.....	1

NEW HANOVER

Board:

W. A. Graham.....	Wilmington
Mrs. W. L. Parsley.....	Wilmington
Mrs. W. B. Cooper.....	Wilmington

*Elected October 1, 1924.

*Elected August 1, 1924, to fill unexpired term of W. D. Glenn, Jr., resigned.

W. N. Harriss, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Wilmington
Charles O. Baird, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Wilmington
(4 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	82
School attendance cases.....	891
Age and employment certificates.....	95
Persons advised and assisted.....	20
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

NORTHAMPTON

Board:

Miss May Calvert.....	Jackson
Miss Mattie Lee Cooley.....	Jackson
Dr. P. G. Parker.....	Jackson
W. J. Beale, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Jackson
P. J. Long, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Jackson
(2 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	3
School attendance cases.....	3

ONSLOW

Board:

Mrs. L. D. Sewell.....	Jacksonville
I. M. Bailey.....	Jacksonville
Cyrus T. Scott.....	Jacksonville
N. A. Burton, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Jacksonville
*Miss Leah Thompson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Jacksonville
(6 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	3
School attendance cases.....	86
Persons advised and assisted.....	5

ORANGE

Board:

Charles Andrews.....	Hillsboro
J. L. Brown.....	Hillsboro
Mrs. R. B. Lawson.....	Chapel Hill
Charles Strayhorn, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Hillsboro
George H. Lawrence, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Chapel Hill
(9 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	9
Persons advised and assisted.....	13
Mothers' Aid cases.....	4

PAMLICO

Board:

Mrs. Beatrice McCleese.....	Oriental
L. W. Brooks.....	Alliance
Rev. J. M. Waters.....	Arapahoe
J. P. Woodard, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Stonewall
T. B. Attmore, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Stonewall
(No reports)	

*Appointed by statute Special Session 1924.

PASQUOTANK

Board:

M. P. Jennings.....	Elizabeth City
G. F. Seyfert.....	Elizabeth City
Dr. S. H. Templeman.....	Elizabeth City
Ernest L. Sawyer, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Elizabeth City
Mrs. Anna B. Lewis, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Elizabeth City
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	81
School attendance cases.....	181
Age and employment certificates.....	43
Persons advised.....	626
Mothers' Aid case.....	1

PENDER

Board:

Miss Mattie Bloodworth.....	Burgaw
R. T. Murray.....	Burgaw
G. J. Powers.....	Willard
S. V. Bowen, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Burgaw
T. T. Murphy, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Burgaw
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	13
School attendance cases.....	110
Age and employment certificates.....	15
Persons advised and assisted.....	8
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3.

PERQUIMANS

Board:

Miss Helen W. Gaither.....	Hertford
T. J. Nixon, Jr.....	Hertford
Mrs. C. S. Sumner, Sr.....	Hertford
Hillary G. Winslow, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Hertford
Charles Whedbee, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Hertford
(No reports)	

PERSON

Board:

Mrs. Nathan Lunsford.....	Roxboro
Mrs. R. L. Wilburn.....	Roxboro
Rev. W. O. Sample.....	Roxboro
D. W. Bradsher, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Roxboro
Mrs. J. A. Beam, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Roxboro
(2 reports)	

Juvenile court case.....	1
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PITT

Board:

H. E. Austin.....	Greenville
Mrs. Carl Turnage.....	Farmville
George W. Prescott.....	Ayden
J. F. Harrington, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Greenville
K. T. Futrell, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Greenville
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	224
Age and employment certificates.....	21
Persons advised and assisted.....	386
Mothers' Aid cases.....	6

POLK

Board:

Miss M. I. Flentye.....	Lynn
J. R. Sams.....	Columbus
Rev. R. N. Hunter.....	Campobella, S. C., R. 4
Heber H. Carson, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Tryon
E. W. S. Cobb, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Columbus

(10 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	27
Persons advised and assisted.....	4
School attendance cases.....	871

RANDOLPH

Board:

Miss May D. McAlister.....	Asheboro
Hugh Parks.....	Franklinville
Wiley L. Ward.....	Worthville
David M. Weatherly, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Franklinville
T. F. Bulla, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Asheboro

(8 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	4
School attendance cases.....	8
Age and employment certificates.....	110
Persons advised and assisted.....	1

RICHMOND

Board:

Claude Gore.....	Rockingham
Mrs. LeGrand Everett.....	Rockingham
J. S. Braswell.....	Hamlet
W. S. Thomas, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Rockingham
O. G. Reynolds, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Rockingham

(10 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	127
School attendance cases.....	978
Age and employment certificates.....	142
Persons advised and assisted.....	114
Mothers' Aid cases.....	4

ROBESON

Board:

A. J. Floyd.....	Fairmont
McKoy McKinnon.....	Maxton
Mrs. H. T. Pope.....	Lumberton
Chas B. Skipper, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Lumberton
Miss Elizabeth Frye, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Red Springs

(10 reports)

Juvenile court cases.....	21
School attendance cases.....	130

Age and employment certificates.....	72
Persons advised and assisted.....	338
Mothers' Aid cases.....	5

ROCKINGHAM

Board:

J. O. Ragsdale.....	Madison
Rev. J. W. Gordon.....	Spray
Mrs. J. C. Mills.....	Reidsville
Hunter K. Penn, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Wentworth
Miss Elizabeth Simpson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Wentworth
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	126
School attendance cases.....	592
Age and employment certificates.....	197
Persons advised and assisted.....	141
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

ROWAN

Board:

Dr. John Whitehead.....	Salisbury
Mrs. E. R. Qverman.....	Salisbury
Col. A. H. Boyden.....	Salisbury
J. F. McCubbins, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Salisbury
Mrs. Mary O. Linton, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Salisbury
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	77
School attendance cases.....	319
Age and employment certificates.....	123
Persons advised and assisted.....	1,003
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

RUTHERFORD

Board:

Mrs. C. F. Gold.....	Ellenboro
J. F. Alexander.....	Forest City
J. B. Jones.....	Caroleen
D. B. Johnson, Judge Juvenile Court.....	
R. E. Price, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Rutherfordton
(9 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	57
School attendance cases.....	154
Age and employment certificates.....	168
Persons advised and assisted.....	54
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

SAMPSON

Board:

H. Silvertson.....	Autryville
C. I. Robinson.....	Garland
Mrs. W. B. Lamb.....	Garland
John Blaney Williams, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Clinton
D. W. Christeson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Clinton
(9 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	17
School attendance cases.....	880
Age and employment certificates.....	30
Persons advised and assisted.....	185

SCOTLAND

Board:

Mrs. W. H. McLaurin.....	Laurinburg
Fairley Murray.....	Laurinburg
L. M. Blue.....	Gibson
C. D. McCormick, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Laurinburg
L. M. Peele, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Laurinburg
(4 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	5
School attendance cases.....	4
Age and employment certificates.....	20
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

STANLY

Board:

Mrs. R. R. Ingram.....	Albemarle
W. F. Snuggs.....	Albemarle
Dr. C. M. Lentz.....	Albemarle
J. A. Little, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Albemarle
Z. V. Moss, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Albemarle
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	84
School attendance cases.....	446
Age and employment certificates.....	143
Persons advised and assisted.....	118
Mothers' Aid cases.....	5

STOKES

Board:

Mrs. J. S. Taylor.....	Danbury
J. E. Dalton.....	Pine Hall
P. O. Frye.....	Pinnacle
A. J. Fagg, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Danbury
J. C. Carson, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Germantown
(4 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	2
School attendance cases.....	1,675
Persons advised and assisted.....	2

SURRY

Board:

Miss Clara I. Bell.....	Elkin
A. H. Wolfe.....	Dobson
Rev. Joe Carter.....	Elkin
F. L. Lewellyn, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Dobson
C. G. Robertson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	White Plains
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	83
School attendance cases.....	669
Age and employment certificates.....	39
Persons advised and assisted.....	63
Mothers' Aid cases.....	5

SWAIN

Board:

Mrs. D. K. Collins.....	Bryson City
J. E. Coburn.....	Bryson City
Mrs. J. H. Coffey.....	Almond
S. B. Smiley, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Bryson City
N. E. Wright, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Bryson City
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	35
School attendance cases.....	628
Persons advised and assisted.....	182

TRANSYLVANIA

Board:

Miss Annie Gean Gash.....	Brevard
J. R. Hay.....	Brevard
J. C. Seagle.....	Brevard
N. A. Miller, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Brevard
T. C. Henderson, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Brevard
(6 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	4
School attendance cases.....	6
Persons advised and assisted.....	2

TYRRELL

Board:

W. S. Norman.....	Columbia
H. S. Swain.....	Jerry
Mrs. Martha Combs.....	Columbia
Jerry Brickhouse, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Columbia
Rev. W. F. Walters, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Columbia
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	24
School attendance cases.....	142

UNION

Board:

Mrs. J. F. Laney.....	Monroe
W. B. Love.....	Monroe
R. A. Morrow.....	Monroe
R. W. Lemmond, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Monroe
F. H. Wolfe, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Monroe
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	33
School attendance cases.....	309
Age and employment certificates.....	36
Persons advised and assisted.....	154
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

VANCE

Board:

Mrs. Henry Perry.....	Henderson
C. L. Blacknell.....	Kittrell
J. R. Bunn.....	Henderson
Henry Perry, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Henderson
Mrs. W. B. Waddill, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Henderson
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	72
School attendance cases.....	399
Age and employment certificates.....	72
Persons advised and assisted.....	614
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

WAKE

Board:

Willis Smith	Raleigh
Jo Weathers	Raleigh
Mrs. Clarence Chamblee.....	Zebulon
*Vitruvius Royster, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Raleigh
†Mrs. Fannie Y. Bickett, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Raleigh
(10 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	109
School attendance cases.....	952
Age and employment certificates.....	99
Persons advised and assisted.....	94
Mothers' Aid cases.....	10

WARREN

Board:

No board.

John D. Newell, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Warrenton
J. Edward Allen, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Warrenton
(3 reports)	
School attendance cases.....	38
Age and employment certificate.....	1

WASHINGTON

Board:

All terms expired.

C. V. W. Ausbon, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Plymouth
John W. Darden, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Plymouth
(No reports)	

WATAUGA

Board:

Rev. F. M. Huggins.....	Boone
A. J. Green.....	Mabel
Mrs. I. G. Greer.....	Boone
A. W. Smith, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Boone
Smith Hagaman, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Boone
(5 reports)	
Juvenile court cases.....	11
School attendance cases.....	16

WAYNE

Board:

Mrs. John Spicer.....	Goldsboro
Frank B. Aycock.....	Fremont
James A. Smith.....	Mt. Olive
J. B. Hooks, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Goldsboro
J. G. Tyson, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Goldsboro
(10 reports)	

*W. C. Harris, judge city juvenile court.

†Elected November 1, 1924, to fill unexpired term of Charles H. Anderson, resigned.

Juvenile court cases.....	183
School attendance cases.....	3,148
Age and employment certificates.....	58
Persons advised and assisted.....	220
Mothers' Aid cases.....	3

WILKES

Board:

John R. Jones.....	North Wilkesboro
Miss Mattie Hemphill.....	Wilkesboro
Mrs. W. A. Stroud.....	Wilkesboro
William A. Stroud, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Wilkesboro
D. C. Sebastian, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Hays
(10 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	38
School attendance cases.....	603
Age and employment certificates.....	38
Persons advised and assisted.....	104
Mothers' Aid cases.....	2

WILSON

Board:

A. E. Bishop.....	Wilson
Miss Cleo Winstead.....	Wilson
Mrs. G. W. Stanton.....	Wilson
J. D. Bardin, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Wilson
James T. Barnes, Superintendent Public Welfare.....	Wilson
(8 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	73
School attendance cases.....	545
Age and employment certificates.....	19
Persons advised and assisted.....	684
Mothers' Aid case.....	1

YADKIN

Board:

C. H. Hutchins.....	Boonville
Mrs. N. C. Dobbins.....	Yadkinville
L. F. Amburn.....	Boonville
J. L. Crater, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Yadkinville
J. T. Reece, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Yadkinville
(4 reports)	

School attendance cases.....	75
Age and employment certificates.....	2

YANCEY

Board:

Mrs. W. B. Robertson.....	Burnsville
J. M. Lyon.....	Burnsville
W. R. Wray.....	Burnsville
Molt Hensley, Judge Juvenile Court.....	Cane River
W. O. Griffith, Superintendent Public Welfare (S. S.).....	Burnsville
(4 reports)	

Juvenile court cases.....	3
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TABLE II
COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Comparative cost of welfare work in North Carolina in the 55 counties having welfare departments.

Eighty-one per cent of the wealth of the State is listed in these counties.

NOTE.—The amounts have been translated into the number of cents on each \$1,000 worth of taxable property.

Brunswick	.14	Richmond	.065
Caldwell	.13	Stanly	.064
Granville	.12	Davidson	.061
McDowell	.11	Mitchell	.059
Franklin	.11	Guilford	.058
Henderson	.11	Pitt	.057
Nash	.10	Cleveland	.055
Harnett	.10	Edgecombe	.053
Rockingham	.07	Moore	.051
Johnston	.06	Avery	.049
Wake	.06	Durham	.049
Cumberland	.099	Forsyth	.049
Vance	.097	Alamance	.047
Jackson	.095	Union	.046
Sampson	.087	Carteret	.045
Wilkes	.084	Wilson	.045
Wayne	.084	New Hanover	.044
Lenoir	.082	Gaston	.044
Halifax	.077	Cabarrus	.043
Mecklenburg	.075	Rutherford	.043
Catawba	.072	Rowan	.034
Pasquotank	.072	Beaufort	.033
Robeson	.069	Anson	.024
Duplin	.069	Buncombe	.024
Surry	.068	Lee	.019
Iredell	.066		
State average			.067

Chatham, Craven, Onslow, and Orange not listed. Data not in hand.

TABLE III

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Per capita cost of welfare work in the 55 organized counties in North Carolina:

NOTE.—Seventy-four per cent of the State's population live in the 55 counties that have welfare work; 60 per cent of the area of the State is in these counties.

McDowell	.14	Pitt	.065
Mecklenburg	.13	New Hanover	.061
Caldwell	.12	Gaston	.06
Henderson	.11	Wilson	.057
Guilford	.10	Davidson	.057
Granville	.10	Cleveland	.056
Brunswick	.10	Moore	.056
Durham	.097	Robeson	.055
Vance	.094	Cabarrus	.053
Wayne	.091	Sampson	.053
Forsyth	.09	Avery	.052
Cumberland	.085	Johnston	.051
Harnett	.085	Surry	.045
Nash	.085	Alamance	.047
Stanly	.082	Edgecombe	.047
Lenoir	.081	Carteret	.04
Richmond	.078	Mitchell	.04
Pasquotank	.078	Rowan	.04
Iredell	.078	Wilkes	.04
Jackson	.077	Union	.038
Catawba	.07	Buncombe	.035
Halifax	.068	Rutherford	.032
Rockingham	.067	Beaufort	.032
Franklin	.067	Anson	.019
Duplin	.066	Lee	.015
Wake	.066		
State average			.069

Chatham, Craven, Onslow, and Orange not listed. Data not in hand.

TABLE IV

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The following superintendents have been in county welfare work since organization in 1919:

Rev. P. H. Fleming.....	Alamance
D. E. Robinson.....	Brunswick
Charles E. Hefner.....	Catawba
John A. Martin, Jr.....	Cumberland
Horace Stewart	Duplin
J. E. Jackson.....	Granville
Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne.....	Guilford
W. W. Holland.....	Iredell
T. B. Cowan.....	Jackson
H. V. Rose.....	Johnston
Rev. G. B. Hanrahan.....	Lenoir
O. G. Reynolds.....	Richmond
Mrs. Mary O. Linton.....	Rowan
R. E. Price.....	Rutherford

TABLE V

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Statistics concerning county superintendents of public welfare in North Carolina:

There are fifty-five superintendents of public welfare in North Carolina.

Thirty-seven have attended college.

Twenty-seven have college degrees.

Thirty-two have been teachers.

Three are ministers.

Thirty-seven years plus is the average age.

Thirty-eight are married.

Fifty-three are church members.

Forty-seven are regular attendants at Sunday School.

Twenty-nine report special community service, prior to public welfare work, such as Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Boy and Girl Scouts, Health Work, Parent-Teacher Association, Woman's Club, Kiwanis Club, etc.

Fourteen have been in county welfare work since the organization of the work in 1919.

TABLE VI
COUNTY ORGANIZATION—SUMMARY OF TEN MONTHLY REPORTS

County	Official Cases		Official Disposition					Unofficial Disposition					School Attendance			
			Probation	Private Homes	Institutions	Otherwise	Dismissed	Handled Through Parents	Private Homes	Institutions	Reprimanded and Warned	Otherwise	Children Reported	Returned to School	Prosecutions	Visits to Schools
Alamance	59	3	37	12	1	6	3	2				1	107		13	13
Alexander	7	9	3		1	2	1	5			4		66	61		58
Alleghany	3	1	3					1					136	118		92
Anson	8	61	6	2				26	2	3	29	1	1,662	348	10	118
Ashe		40						22			18		83	75		
Avery	7	24	3	1	3			11		1	12		416	280	44	94
Beaufort	42	6	20	4	7	8	3	6		2	2		703	495	2	74
Bertie	2	13	2								7		74	52	1	119
Bladen													50	49		155
Brunswick	59	11	26	22	1		10		1		10		156	147	12	72
Buncombe	120	185	70	12	18	2	18	133	3	8	14	27	86	66	30	78
Burke		1									1		20	12		12
Cabarrus	34	9	25	2	7			5	3	1			172	132		54
Caldwell		3							2		1			47	2	13
Camden																
Carret	8	11	2		3		3	4			4	3	610	450	4	11
Caswell	1	23		1				22	1				563	33		88
Catawba	12	8	6		5	1		8					372	363	2	137
Chatham									1							1
Cherokee	7	1	4	2	1			1					44	15	3	24
Chowan													691	454		130
Clay													55	46		10
Cleveland	93	26	76	15					7		11		260	226	2	41
Columbus	42	3	15	14	5	2	6	8	3						2	
Craven		2								2			10			

Cumberland.....	96	54	72	6	3	15	24	9	8	13	546	502	28	86
Currituck.....											2			8
Dare.....											132	138		22
Davidson.....	36	13	11	8	15	2	8	4		1	209	151	5	16
Davie.....														
Duplin.....	17	43	2	2	4	8	32	4	1	6	217	184	24	105
Durham.....	147	216	30	40	35	29	138	1	13	45	497	457	2	313
Edgecombe.....	33	16	19	3	5	1	5	5		11	336	223	4	62
Forsyth.....	200	598	86	30	53	3	218	34	26	138	766	471	14	249
Franklin.....	28	11	8	13	6		6	3		2	914	604	1	52
Gaston.....	93	90	12	14	22	22	17	19	14	40	286	168	7	14
Gates.....											30	30		
Graham.....		4					4				4	4		11
Granville.....	37	12	14	12	2		4	8			158	127	4	63
Greene.....	1				1						170	176		53
Guilford.....	153	238	59	39	12	16	120	18	4	74	1,242	4,189	14	216
Halifax.....	21	34	14	4	2	1	18	4		5	421	304	3	93
Harnett.....	34	43	23	6	1	4	22	3	5	8	287	236	11	149
Haywood.....	8	3	6	2						3	48	38		16
Henderson.....	40	72	19		3	17	45		5	22	242	178	12	41
Hertford.....	3	1	2	1			1				26	23		
Hoke.....	1				1							2		10
Hyde.....														
Iredell.....														
Jackson.....	4	12	4				5		7		282	138	16	77
Johnston.....	46	6	2	31	10	3	2	2	1	1	48	42	3	77
Jones.....											168	123		63
Lee.....	9	2	2	1	2	4	1			1	74	36	1	5
Lenoir.....	26	22	2	14	4	6	10	1	4	4	11	5		6
Lincoln.....	1	3	1				2		1		115	115	9	5
Macon.....														
Madison.....											71	41	21	
Martin.....	3	2	2			1			2					
McDowell.....	19	10	14		2	1	8		1	1	241	51	4	250
Mecklenburg.....	614	199	110	66	63	306	74	4	9	54	226	221	9	77
Mitchell.....	5	4		1		4	2		2		92	80	6	19
Montgomery.....													3	
Moore.....	5	15	3	1	1		3		1	2	231	110		114

TABLE VI—CONTINUED

County	Official Cases		Official Disposition					Unofficial Disposition					School Attendance			
		Unofficial Cases	Probation	Private Homes	Institutions	Otherwise	Dismissed	Handled Through Parents	Private Homes	Institutions	Reprimanded and Warned	Otherwise	Children Reported	Returned to School	Prosecutions	Visits to Schools
Nash.....	10	20	2		3	3	2	4	7		7	2	765	268	65	46
New Hanover.....	51	31	37	1	10	2	1	11	1	5	5	9	891	84	33	16
Northampton.....	3				3								3	2		
Onslow.....	1	2					1	2					86	62		82
Orange.....	2	7	1		1			4	2		1					
Pamlico.....																
Pasquotank.....	35	46	13	2	17		3	22	2		10	12	181	132	9	56
Pender.....	7	6	1		3		3	2	2		2		110			65
Perquimans.....																
Person.....	1				1											
Pitt.....	118	106	26	52	16	18	6	63	18	13	10	2			12	51
Polk.....		27						27					871	665		41
Randolph.....	4		4	3	5	7	2	46			53	10	8	7	3	183
Richmond.....	18	109			12					6	2	1	130	58		36
Robeson.....	12	9														
Rockingham.....	47	79	16	18	10	1	2	25	24		28	2	592	537	4	50
Rowan.....	57	20	31	5	17	1	3	8	1		9	2	319	224	1	54
Rowan.....	40	17	22	6	7	3	2	10	1		5	1	154	94	5	23
Rutherford.....	40	17	22	6	7	3	2	10	1		5	1	154	94	5	23
Sampson.....	10	7		9		1		6			1		880	771	32	26
Scotland.....		5						2			3			4		
Stanly.....	39	45	23	5	3	5	3	18	10		11	6	446	372	17	84
Stokes.....		2									2		1,675	678	2	47
Surry.....	14	69	8	4	1	1		30	5	1	13	20	669	508	8	71
Swain.....	2	33	1		1			20			8	5	628	457	20	23
Transylvania.....	3	1	2		1			1					6	4		18
Tyrrell.....	10	14	7				3	1			13		142	99		

Union.....	7	26	2	4	---	---	1	8	11	---	7	---	309	308	2	26
Vance.....	44	28	16	17	6	---	5	8	7	4	9	---	399	254	---	121
Wake.....	43	66	27	5	10	---	1	30	12	---	24	---	952	916	2	8
Warren.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38	38	---	---
Washington.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Watauga.....	4	7	---	4	---	---	---	2	---	1	4	---	16	13	---	6
Wayne.....	62	121	14	34	12	2	---	56	8	---	53	4	3,148	2,777	55	21
Wilkes.....	16	22	11	1	3	---	1	4	2	3	13	---	603	486	23	66
Wilson.....	34	39	13	13	2	2	4	14	2	2	19	2	545	465	15	33
Yadkin.....	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	75	---	25
Yancey.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Totals.....	2,881	3,128	1,092	564	446	488	291	1,444	257	138	828	461	41,191	23,704	636	4,950

TABLE VI—CONTINUED

County	Poor Fund			Conferences			Meetings		Investigations		Inspections				Store	
	Investigated	Placed on List	Removed from List	County Home	Board Member	Juvenile Court Judge	General	Board	General	Mothers' Aid	Family	Jail	Road Camp	County Home		Factory
Alamance.....	22	8	10	9	34	126	174	6	3	4	39	13	4	12	5	4
Alexander.....	3	2			6	11	5	4		3	2			1		
Alleghany.....	2				11	16	2	5	2	5	1	2		5		4
Anson.....	72	14	10	5	72	96	681	7	41	47	23	6	5	8	2	5
Ashe.....		20		3								1		2	1	
Avery.....	7	2	1							3	4	3				3
Beaufort.....	32	20	7	11	10	26	2	3	2	16	5	2		11	4	9
Bertie.....	1	2		2		5				2		2			1	
Bladen.....	11	4			1					2	9	1	2		1	
Brunswick.....	23	16	18	7	10	33	4	6	4	6	3	14	11	7	12	7
Buncombe.....	44	18	7	21	6	9		2		37	16	4	3	4	7	5
Burke.....					3					6						
Cabarrus.....	40	18	7	12	17	36		7			3	11	9	11		16
Caldwell.....	10	34	62	12	12	4	24	1	5					2	73	6
Camden.....																
Carters.....	12	6	2			47						3			25	61
Caswell.....													1	1		6
Catawba.....	8	4		2	17	28	3	3	1	6		9	1	20	61	12
Chatham.....					10	10	44	5	1	5	10		1	1		
Cherokee.....	3	6	3		1	9		1		3	6	2	2	3		
Chowan.....	9	5	1		31	1	23	1		4	2				2	
Clay.....							1	2	1	3		1				
Cleveland.....	35	11	1	5	8	13		3	1		2	14	6	13	21	82
Columbus.....	17	8		7	8					20		4	4	4	8	
Craven.....																
Cumberland.....	40	15	6	3	7	41	1	2		7		3	1	4	18	16

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED

County	Poor Fund				Conferences			Meetings		Investigations		Inspections				
	Investigated	Placed on List	Removed from List	County Home	Board Member	Juvenile Court Judge	General	Board	General	Mothers' Aid	Family	Jail	Road Camp	County Home	Factory	Store
New Hanover	5			5	105	14	45	2	6	7	39	2	2	2	96	81
Northampton	1									2						
Onslow		4								4	19		1			
Orange	7	5	21		13	3	35			4						
Pamlico																
Pasquotank	28	9	12	4	63	64	163	12	34	1	5			10	13	9
Pender	1	1			4	11				7	1				3	
Perquimans																
Person																
Pitt	98	18	37	21	31	84	61	10	22	25	58	17	7	15	9	19
Polk				1						1		8		7		3
Randolph	2	4		7		16				6		9		14	34	32
Richmond	52	18	11	8	17		19		3	10	27	20	14	25	33	
Robeson	123	18	11	12	14	37	4			41	113	3	4	12	20	16
Rockingham	33	3	3	10	28	84	251	5	10	21		32	8	59	41	
Rowan	30	6	2	16	60	180	748	2	35	6	96	3		34		28
Rutherford	2	17	12	7	9	21	44	2	8		5	6		14	19	7
Sampson	12	2	2	8	8	11	7		1			4	3	12	21	7
Scotland	1										3				1	
Stanly	56	17	10	2	68	99		4		25	9	4		5	28	8
Stokes	4			1	1			2				3				
Surry	48	17	10	8	11	29	414	1	1	2	2			3	4	15
Swain	19	7	3	2	11	11	28	2		4	5	8			11	2
Transylvania														9		
Tyrrell		2	2		2	8	3									
Union	21	10	1	9	3	25			127	1	2	13	11	25	9	

Vance.....	44	9	9	11	27	98	20	3	---	3	6	11	16	32	19	1
Wake.....	17	3	---	8	2	---	---	---	---	---	5	2	---	---	5	---
Warren.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Watauga.....	5	6	2	3	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
Wayne.....	53	11	10	7	5	6	---	2	---	---	53	2	---	2	6	2
Wilkes.....	13	2	1	2	35	56	111	3	21	---	---	10	---	5	28	5
Wilson.....	46	13	1	5	34	44	127	8	6	---	10	8	12	25	5	10
Yadkin.....	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yancey.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals.....	1,848	599	398	448	1,222	2,854	15,226	198	517	789	1,636	429	244	738	979	1,158

TABLE VI—CONTINUED

County	Certificates		Parole Work		Miscellaneous									
	Age	Employment	Children	Adults	Persons Advised	Active Mothers' Aid Cases	Adults Prosecuted	Home Visits	Office Calls	Letters Mailed	Phone Calls	Miles Traveled	Trips Outside County	Investigations for Agencies
Alamance	98	7	43		385	4		211	493	571	474	4,807	14	12
Alexander	4				14	2		4	26	61	12	300	2	
Alleghany			2		17	1		15	18	20		180		
Anson	15	5	3	6	632	4	20	306	561	320	579	4,107	19	12
Ashe					50					30		900		
Avery	6	5	3	1	38		33	64	78	900	245	1,035	2	2
Beaufort	9	6	4	2	14	5		104	199	460	588	2,283	5	3
Bertie					11	2			7	43	27	2,018	2	
Bladen					3	4		10	6	60		90		
Brunswick			2	1	28	2	19	69	194	8	10,400	19		26
Buncombe		14	26	4	56	11	28	26	362	236	486	4,600	7	
Burke	1		1									35		
Cabarrus	260	53	55	1	95	2	15	339	431	264	260		21	11
Caldwell	137	12	21		86		15	260	2,347	612	1,395	5,619	22	4
Camden														
Carteret	51	41	10		63		1	18	120	355	136	390		24
Caswell					10			33	12	30		1,280		
Catawba	137	34	42		51	3	15	1,153	795	247	1,356		13	8
Chatham			1		1	4		18		60	6	864	3	5
Cherokee	1					2		4		2			1	1
Chowan	4	24		1	8	1		13	96	146	38	600		7
Clay						1			2	28	17	40		
Cleveland	89	3	11		33			107	129	215	94	2,145	7	2
Columbus	37	18				5							1	2
Craven														
Cumberland	61	2	2	4	116	3	12	125	535	160		7,769	12	5

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED

County	Certificates		Parole Work		Miscellaneous								Trips Outside County	Investigations for Agencies
	Age	Employment	Children	Adults	Persons Advised	Active Mothers' Aid Cases	Adults Prosecuted	Home Visits	Office Calls	Letter. Mailed	Phone Calls	Miles Traveled		
New Hanover	77	18			20	3		65	82	92	136	100		25
Northampton														
Onslow					5				4	65	26	1,135		
Orange			22		13	4		45	8	72	39	1,731	5	10
Pamlico														
Pasquotank	26	17	10	1	626	1	6	372	306	113	774		11	23
Pender	8	7			8	3		4		70				
Perquimans														
Person														
Pitt	21		12	6	386	6	13	614		3,182	310	6,005	14	24
Polk					4			10	3	94	239	724	400	
Randolph		110			1		1	10	10	50	25	950	3	
Richmond	121	21	17	10	114	4	5	87	307	287	309	3,185	3	13
Robeson	55	17	12		338	5		141	318	545	288	9,185	26	28
Rockingham	197		7		141	2	1	286	176	1,455	332	8,100	16	26
Rowan	106	15	155	11	1,003	3		862	1,079	376	1,256	6,600	17	26
Rutherford	157	11	6	4	54	3		36	89	225	71	1,260	1	6
Sampson	20	10		1	185		2	254	270	697	43	7,434	1	12
Scotland	11	9				2		1						
Stanly	129	14			118	5		65	1,049	463	1,438	5,000	8	5
Stokes					2			370	47	299	111	6,800		
Surry	36	3			63	5		300	50	715		5,624	5	31
Swain				1	182		1	186	165	1,103	104	752	2	1
Transylvania					2									
Tyrrell														
Union	34	2			154	3	1	83	188	292	171	2,896	2	3

Vance.....	49	23	26	5	614	2	14	472	656	419	1,631	3,850	38	55
Wake.....	68	31		4	94	10		537	1,043	2,052	493	2,248	11	11
Warren.....	1													
Washington.....														
Watauga.....														
Wayne.....	42	16		9	220	3	23	243	799	1,375	2	1,660	7	10
Wilkes.....	35	3			104	2	1	103	92	699	21	2,427	3	7
Wilson.....	14	5	149	4	684	1	3	561	387	451	187	4,522	15	26
Yadkin.....														
Yancey.....	2													
Totals.....	6,036	1,060	2,230	375	14,289	222	558	17,606	26,314	30,975	34,308	263,669	1,139	1,654

BUREAU OF MENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The work of the Bureau of Mental Health and Hygiene falls logically into the following divisions:

- I. Mental examinations and case investigations.
- II. Educational work.
- III. Acquisition and filing of data.
- IV. Inspection of public and private institutions for nervous and mental cases.

I. MENTAL EXAMINATIONS AND CASE INVESTIGATIONS

The study of individual cases forms the principal part of the work of the bureau. It was the recognition of the need for an understanding of the part played by the mental condition in the many cases of social and economic maladjustments that are constantly being met in the school, home, courts, and the general community that brought about the establishment of this bureau as a part of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

The scope of the bureau's activities in this aspect of its work is represented in Table I. The number of different sources from which cases have come to the bureau is particularly significant. It emphasizes the widespread recognition of the need for mental examinations. More calls for extensive study have been made than could be undertaken. The bureau has not even been able to give examinations to all of the individual cases for whom such requests have been made.

Table II gives a general summary of the types of cases with which the bureau has worked during the past two years. Points which do not stand out with clearness in Tables I and II, but that are especially worthy of note are the following:

MALADJUSTED INDIVIDUALS

There is an increasing tendency for the bureau to be used by individuals who themselves feel the need of assistance in the making of adequate adjustments. The fact that four individuals are given in the table as making personal application for examination does not adequately present the facts. A number of individuals who are reported as being sent to the bureau by various officials or organizations did in reality come of their own accord, although through the suggestion or recommendation of others. Of particular interest in this connection are the individuals who are neither feeble-minded nor psychotic, but who need careful and detailed study to determine the particular habit or character defects which cause their maladjustments. It is for these cases that the most can be done, yet such cases require by far the greatest amount of

time. This element of time is important, since the working hours of the bureau are so limited. Several cases of this type have had to be refused because of lack of a sufficient staff to take care of all of the work of the bureau. In each case in which we have been unable to extend help, it has probably meant lessened individual and social happiness and efficiency—the social aspect of the situation is made clear when one reflects that each maladjusted individual is constantly coming into contact with many members of the social groups to which he belongs.

A specific case will illustrate the value of such work as well as the length of time required for it to be done in an adequate manner. A University student of superior intelligence was so obsessed by the fear of sudden death that he was unable to do his school work. Physical examinations by his family physician, by the University physician, and by several other physicians consulted by him failed to disclose any physical basis for his fears. The fears, however, persisted. The boy was referred to this bureau by one of his professors. During a series of conferences spread over a period of about eighteen months, we were able to show the genesis of the obsession and, by thus explaining it, cause its disappearance, and so make the boy capable of meeting the requirements of his environment.

YOUNG CHILDREN WITH DEFECTS

There has been all too slow an increase in the tendency to bring to the bureau young children with habit or other defects. Much can be done for many cases of this type, if the work is started at a sufficiently early age. The following is a brief summary of the case of one of the younger children that was brought to the attention of the bureau. The child was between four and five years of age. Because she was unable to say more than a few words, some of her relatives suspected her of being feeble-minded. Upon securing a history of the case, it was found that when the child was about one year old—just at the age when she was beginning to learn to talk—she had a severe attack of whooping cough, followed by infantile paralysis. At the age of three there had been no improvement in the child's ability to talk and there were evidences of inability to hear. Tonsils and adenoids were removed about this time, and a few weeks later some improvement was noted by the mother. Soon the child was able to say simple words, even very simple sentences, and to name a few objects.

It was at this time that she was examined by the bureau. It was found that she could follow simple directions. She was not, however, able to do the type of things done by children of her age. The mother was cautioned against following the easier method of using signs when communicating with her child and was given some further suggestions as to her training. A report received from the family a year later stated that there was a marked improvement.

CASES OF NEUROSYPHILIS

There is nothing in our tables to show the importance of syphilis in bringing about changes in the nervous system which make for maladjustment. We have no statistical data to present in this matter. This is due largely to the difficulty of obtaining laboratory findings in the cases we examine. The following very interesting case, however, shows the need of such physical examinations: Mary A. was examined for the principal of one of the public schools. The examination was requested because Mary was doing such poor school work. This was true in spite of the fact that Mary was making every effort to do the tasks assigned her. She was given a mental examination in May, 1921. At that time she was eight years and one month old and tested exactly eight years old mentally. However, the tests in which she did most poorly were those that were dependent upon motor control. Other tests of a motor type gave evidences of motor incoördination. The teacher in charge reported that the child was continually getting into difficulties on the playground, accusing the children with whom she was playing of hurting her. The teacher felt that in most casts the injuries were due to the clumsiness of the child herself.

The father of the child, who was seen at the same time, showed types of motor incoördination that suggested syphilis of the nervous system. There were also certain rather vague mental symptoms indicating the same condition. We suggested at that time that a Wassermann be made of the child, and that should the findings be positive, antisyphilitic treatment be given. This suggestion was not followed because of the opposition of the father. In July, 1924, the following subsequent history was obtained from the county superintendent of public welfare. Mary's father had developed definite delusions, threatened people, and had become so dangerous in the community that he had had to be placed in a hospital for the insane. It had been definitely determined that he was syphilitic, also that he had infected his wife, whose mental condition had become such that when she was appointed her husband's guardian, she had been unable to handle the family finances, and another guardian had had to be appointed. Mary had developed from a mere educational problem into a problem of much more serious type. It had been found that she had attempted sexual intercourse with a large number of the schoolboys. One of Mary's brothers was at Stonewall Jackson Training School at the time we examined her. He had been committed there at the age of thirteen. Later, during a period of parole, he had stolen two automobiles and had been recommitted. A second brother, at the age of eight, was described as highly emotional and had developed into such a problem that he also had had to be placed in Stonewall Jackson Training School. In each of these three cases syphilis, either congenital or acquired, may very likely have been a contributing cause to the

delinquency. Certainly the logical step would have been to have made every effort to ascertain if this were true, and if found to be true, to have given proper medical treatment.

COURT AND PAY CASES

There is an encouraging increase in the very important tendency of our courts to take more cognizance of the mental condition of the individuals brought before them. This has influenced the work of this bureau to some extent. During the two-year period covered by this report the service of the bureau has been enlisted in the case of a seventeen-year-old boy (presenting an epileptic condition) on trial for murder; the case of a man 35 years old (probably a congenital defective, with condition complicated by alcoholic deterioration) accused of rape; and guardianship proceedings in a case of senile dementia.

During the two-year period the bureau has received \$117.98, and still has for collection a sum of \$30. It has been the feeling of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare that whenever the individual is able to pay for the service rendered by the bureau, that a moderate charge should be made for such service, as well as a charge to cover traveling expenses. These charges are less than the charges that would be made for similar services given by private individuals. It is perhaps wise at this point to state that in court cases where a fee is accepted by the bureau, that it is with the stated understanding that the results of the examination of the case in question, if found to be unfavorable to the side paying the fee, shall nevertheless be given to the court.

WRIGHT REFUGE PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Because of the nearness of the Wright Refuge in Durham to the office of the bureau, it has been possible to give a much more thorough type of service to this institution than to other institutions of a similar type. The following copy of the report made by the bureau to the Wright Refuge board of trustees, for publication in its first annual report, gives a summary of that work:

At the request of the administration of Wright Refuge, the Bureau of Mental Health and Hygiene of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has attempted to give mental examinations to all of the children who have been admitted to the Refuge. For the period October 23, 1923, to October 28, 1924, inclusive, thirty-three children were studied. In summing up the work at the time of this first report of the institution, it seems wise to state very briefly:

- (1) The need for such examinations.
- (2) The results of the examinations.
- (3) The significance of these results.

Need: Any institution attempting to give aid to needy children is certain to have placed in its care children of all degrees of general intelligence and with many types of personality. The most apparent and general need for psychological study of these children is that through the more-thorough understanding of the individuality of each child, there may be given differential treatment with the ensuing better results. This is true for the normal as well as the abnormal or sub-normal child.

There is, beside this general need, however, a need that is specifically linked with the purpose for which the Wright Refuge was established, namely, the giving of aid to the type of children who are best able to profit by it; that is, the normal children. If this purpose is not to be frustrated, it is absolutely necessary that there should be separated from the applicants both those children who are far below normal in general intelligence and those whose behavior is distinctly abnormal. That this is a very real need is shown by the fact that of the thirty-three children examined thirteen (or over one-third) were definitely feeble-minded, while eleven to thirteen more were problem cases that were certainly worthy of care at the institution during such period of time as might be required for further intensive study.

It is only by eliminating from its group the children who are definitely feeble-minded that the Wright Refuge can hope best to serve the interests of the other children in the community. The presence of feeble-minded children with normal children is a handicap to the normal children, in that such feeble-minded children not only require a large amount of attention that should go to furthering the development of the normal children, but also in that these feeble-minded children fail to offer the normal competitive stimuli that are so necessary to bring out the best in the normal children. Moreover, since the capacity of the Wright Refuge is limited, each feeble-minded child cared for by the institution is likely to deprive a normal child of the chance it may need.

The best interests of the feeble-minded children themselves are not furthered by their care at the Wright Refuge. No institution that is not prepared to give (as in the State institution—the Caswell Training School) the special type of training by which the feeble-minded can most profit is best fitted to handle such cases.

Results: The results of the examinations, so far as general intelligence is concerned, are shown in the following table:

Case No.	Sex		Chron. Age	Mental Age	*I. Q.	Disposition					
	Male	Fem.				Own Home	Relatives	Foster Home	Orphanage	Caswell Train. School	Remaining Wr. Refuge
			<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>	<i>Yrs. Mos.</i>							
1.....		x	10 6	4 8	44					x	
2.....		x	4 11	2 6	51	x					
3.....		x	13 10	7 8	55	x					
4.....	x		10 10	6 8	62		x				
5.....		x	12 11	8 0	62	x					
6.....		x	5 3	3 4	63				x		
7.....	x		13 1	8 4	64		x				
8.....		x	3 10	2 6	65	x					
9.....		x	12 4	8 2	66				x		
10.....		x	6 9	4 6	67			x			
11.....	x		(?) 8	5 6	(?) 69			x			
12.....	x		11 4	7 10	69			x			
13.....		x	9 4	6 8	71			x			
14.....		x	8 4								
			or 9 4	7 2	77 or 86		x				
15.....	x		10 5	8 2	78	x					
16.....	x		11 2	8 10	79	x					
17.....	x		3 3	2 8	82			x			
18.....		x	7 1	5 10	82						x
19.....		x	6 10	5 8	83				x		
20.....	x		8 7	7 2	83	x					
21.....		x	11 11	9 11	83	x					
22.....	x		11 2	9 5	84						x
23.....		x	13 4	11 6	86			x			
24.....	x		5 3	4 6	86						x
25.....	x		9 8	8 6	88	x					
26.....	x		8 8	7 8	88	x					
27.....		x	9 7	8 8	90				x		
28.....		x	7 7	6 10	90						x
29.....		x	6 10	6 4	93				x		
30.....		x	9 8	9 4	97	x					
31.....		x	11 2	10 11	98				x		
32.....		x	(?) 4 2	(?) 4 2	(?) 100						x
33.....	x		6 8	6 10	103	x					

*The I. Q. (intelligence quotient) represents numerically the approximate percentage of normality in relation to general intelligence. Thus an individual who has an intelligence quotient of 20, has only about 20 per cent as high a general intelligence as does the average individual. As a general rule, other diagnoses being ruled out, an intelligence quotient of less than 70 or 75 indicates feeble-mindedness.

Significance of Results: A glance at the I.Q. column of this table shows three things very clearly, namely, that the first thirteen cases are (other factors having been eliminated) definitely feeble-minded, and, therefore, not the type of cases to be cared for by this institution; that the next thirteen cases are problem cases and of the type that the institution may well care for during a period of further intensive study; that the remaining cases have normal general intelligence and are the type for which the institution was especially established.

Of particular significance in the table are the facts concerning the disposition of the thirteen feeble-minded children. Even though the

administration was guided by the results of the mental examinations in its handling of these children, it was unable to follow fully the recommendations made. The reason for this is that the State has made inadequate provisions for the care of the feeble-minded, thus for only one of these children (No. 1), the most defective, was the administration able to secure admission to Caswell Training School. Five others, because no more satisfactory disposition could be made, had to be placed back either in their own homes or with relatives, while four more had to be placed in foster homes. This was not done, however, without giving full information concerning the children's mental condition to the foster parents. Any placing of a feeble-minded child at large in a community, before a period of training and observation at an institution especially designed for these purposes, is decidedly dangerous to the welfare of the community. The inadequate provisions by the State Legislature, and not the administration of Wright Refuge, is responsible for the fact that nine of these feeble-minded children have been placed back in Durham County, where they may become definite social problems and are likely in a few years to give to the community more problems in the persons of their offspring.

It will be noted that two of these feeble-minded children were placed in orphanages. The handling of one of these cases is particularly interesting as illustrating a wise policy. Case No. 9 has been put in an orphanage temporarily until she becomes old enough to be accepted at an institution giving the type of manual training by which she will be able to profit and probably even become self-supporting.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Mental examinations have been made of all the inmates in two of our State institutions. All the pupils in the State School for the Deaf were given group general intelligence examinations for the purpose of aiding the officials of that institution in their understanding and handling of these pupils. All the girls at Samarcand Manor were given individual general intelligence examinations. The results of these examinations are shown in Table II, Part A.

II. EDUCATIONAL WORK

A very important part of the work of the bureau is to increase the knowledge within the State of the importance, both for the individual and for the community, of the mental health of each individual within the State. There are several ways in which this educational work is being done.

In so far as other duties will permit, the director of the bureau has given, when requested, lectures on the various aspects of the problems with which the bureau deals.

Every case successfully studied is in itself a source of education to each individual coming into contact with that case and with the results of the study. While this means of education is not so systematic as the two yet to be mentioned, yet it is probably one of the most important means. The facts learned in this manner are absolutely concrete, and the information is obtained without any feeling that definite instruction is being given. Such information is more apt to become an intimate part of the individual's beliefs and attitudes than the information obtained by the more formal methods of lectures and textbooks.

SPECIAL STUDIES

The results of studies such as those made at Samarcand, showing the very definite relationship of abnormal mental conditions to special forms of maladjustments, are effective means of education. Thus, to glance at Table II, Part A, and notice that 55 per cent (128 out of 234) of the girls examined at Samarcand have mental conditions represented by an intelligence quotient of 70 per cent or below, cannot help but at once make clear the importance of a subnormal intelligence in relation to the delinquency of these girls. We do not wish to leave the impression that all of this 55 per cent are definitely feeble-minded, although most of them are. Some of them are in all probability cases of dementia praecox, while others are perhaps only psychoneurotic. In any case the low intelligence quotient is of significance as an indication of an abnormal mental condition.

The bureau, during the past two years, in conjunction with the Department of Psychology and the Graduate School of the State University, has been engaged in making, for purposes of showing the importance of control of cacogenic strains, an intensive study of a single family in one of our counties. It will take several months more work to complete this study, but the following brief report of the student making this study gives in forceful manner the necessity for preventing propagation in such families:

THE "FEHLER" FAMILY

Several years ago a field worker of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, while investigating various county homes in North Carolina, was attracted to a family represented in what we shall call the Sand County Home. For several years, the worker was told, there had been members of this family in the home, and at the present time there were infants being brought up there, making the fourth successive generation living in the home at one time. After these reports were confirmed it was decided to make a special study of this family, both its social and mental histories. So far about one-fourth of this family has been thoroughly studied, and as this work must go on with as little opposition as possible all names used in this report are fictitious. The name

"Fehler" is taken from the German word "fehler," meaning defect, indicating that the members of the family are defective socially, morally, mentally, and in a great number of cases physically. Also, all sources of information have been carefully recorded and investigated later for reliability. No hearsay information is recorded, unless so indicated, all records having been secured by the worker on the case in personal interviews with reliable persons or members of the family.

Between the years 1815-22 there came from an adjoining county, into Sand County, Ed Fehler and his wife, Hannah. Little could be learned of Ed except that he was a fairly good citizen and reared the large family born to him as best he could. His wife, Hannah, bears a rather unsavory reputation and tales are still told of her extremely violent temper, of her fits of anger when no person could go near her. From these two, then, there has grown a family of about three hundred and eighty members. This number includes those who have married into the family, about one hundred and twenty in number. Subtracting this number from the total leaves a family of two hundred and sixty direct descendants located in the boundaries of the county of Sand. Several members have moved to other parts of the United States and have been lost sight of by those remaining. Of the remainder, many bear merely sordid histories; living their nonproductive lives in misery, poverty, and ignorance. Others, however, have made outstanding records in crime and degeneracy, a very few of which are given below as illustrations of the type of citizen they have been:

A. *Red Fehler*.—A famous character of the community in which he lived. His record is short, being merely that when he reached middle age he became insane. For a time he was harmless, but later he roved the woods and climbed trees from which he yelled for hours like an animal. During one of these attacks he cut off all his toes with an axe and was taken to the State asylum, where he died after a few years.

B. *Tom Fehler*.—Tom kept a saloon for many years, raised a family of nineteen legitimate children and a large number of illegitimate ones. The story goes that Tom kept so many women who bore his children that in order to keep account he cut notches on a walnut stick for each child born.

C. *Lizzie Fehler Maso*.—Served four years of an eight-year sentence in the State penitentiary for the murder of three of her step-children. The children were ill and were put in an old out-house without water, food or care and left to die. Lizzie had the same type of ill-temper that characterized her ancestor, Hannah. She bore two illegitimate children to separate men before her marriage.

D. *Andy Maso* (husband of Lizzie).—Served an eight-year sentence in the penitentiary for his part in the murder of his children. Neighbors tell a story of inhuman treatment and cruelty in connection with this crime.

E. *Robert Fehler* and his wife, Ella, were separated at the time of the worker's visit because of a quarrel over the identity of the last child's father.

F. *Nan Fehler* was Tom Fehler's daughter. Nan never married, but gave birth to four illegitimate children, one of which was a mulatto. She appears frequently in the court records of Sand County, where she was convicted of "selling whiskey without license."

G. *Gerty Fehler Maso* "was as mean and low as a dog. She was a regular terror after men. She has had four illegitimate children by white men and two by negroes. None of her children are by her husband, with whom she lives."

H. *Pete Fehler* appears in the court records as having been convicted of larceny many times.

I. *Wes Fehler* is mentioned in the court records as spending two years on the Sand County road gang for assaulting his wife with intent to kill.

J. *Libby Fehler* has a lurid record. First comes the birth of an illegitimate mulatto child, which was later "accidentally" killed by her first husband. This incident caused her separation from her husband, and she went to the lower part of the county to live with a family of friends. Her divorce, the birth of two more illegitimate children by a man in this family, her marriage to this man, all follow rapidly. Libby, according to all reports, possessed the usual type of temper characterizing all the Fehler women. Her second husband was shot by a kinsman because of his attentions to his wife.

K. *Lina Fehler Eck* was allowed to marry at the age of fourteen "so that she would not become a prostitute." Undeterred by this measure, she has borne several illegitimate children and has become notorious in the neighborhood. Three of her children were born prematurely.

L. *Missie Maso Fehler* was the second wife of Tom Fehler. She had two illegitimate children before her marriage to Tom. She lives in terrible poverty with her children, two of whom also have illegitimate children.

M. *Ned Fehler* "didn't have good sense and he was the most contrary man I ever saw. He was plenty able to do for his family, but just didn't have the judgment to know what to do. He moved with all his family to the county home and lived there for several years before his death."

N. *Nancy Fehler* entered the county home with her father at the age of fourteen and lived there for fifty-two years. Her ten children (of parentage so mixed that she is unable to tell their fathers) were born and reared at the home. One of these children was a mulatto. Innumerable accounts of Nancy's brutality to her children, fights with the superintendents, with other inmates, of her immorality and depravity are told. At one time she bartered herself for a can of snuff and told the tale in great glee when the child was born. Her daughter, Ellie, who has lived all her life at the home, has followed in the footsteps of her mother and given birth to four illegitimate children, including one mulatto.

And so the murky details go in case after case. Stories of murder, immorality, drunkenness, disease, and general social crimes. The aggregate number of trials, institutional years, and the number of illegitimate children of just the very small part of the family which has been studied is startling. To but *eleven of the Fehler women* there have been born *forty-four illegitimate children*, born in poverty and misery, white children living with their illegitimate mulatto brothers and sisters. *Twenty-three members of this family* have spent the total of *three hundred and seventeen years* in the various State and county institutions supported by the taxpayers of North Carolina. A similarly small number have furnished the material for *seventeen court trials*, on charges ranging from larceny to murder.

A very important part of the investigation has been the question of mentality. By giving the best mental test now used to each member of

the family studied there was shown conclusively that there is a very low average mental development in the entire group.

In explanation of the following table it is necessary to make this statement: Mental age (M. A.) simply indicates the age of mental development in years and months. Chronological age (Chr. Age) indicates the actual physical age of the subject. The generally accepted theory is that the average individual reaches the mental age of sixteen years at the time he reaches the chronological age of sixteen. Thus mental and physical growth maintain a direct ratio to each other throughout life until the age of sixteen. By comparing the two ages shown below in the table, the deficiencies for all individuals can be had. It must be remembered, however, that all adults, or those over sixteen years of age, must be counted as exactly sixteen years of age chronologically. Results for the Fehler family follow:

Mental Ages	Yrs. Mos. 2- 0 to 2-11	Yrs. Mos. 3- 0 to 3-11	Yrs. Mos. 4- 0 to 4-11	Yrs. Mos. 5- 0 to 5-11	Yrs. Mos. 6- 0 to 6-11	Yrs. Mos. 7- 0 to 7-11	Yrs. Mos. 8- 0 to 8-11	Yrs. Mos. 9- 0 to 9-11	Yrs. Mos. 10- 0 to 10-11
Chronological Ages	4	4	4	6	8	8	13	16	30
	4	5	4	8	9	10	15	20	-----
	5	6	7	10	11	12	15	22	-----
	5	-----	7	10	12	14	16	25	-----
	-----	-----	7	10	12	18	22	31	-----
	-----	-----	8	13	13	24	22	32	-----
	-----	-----	24	19	13	25	28	43	-----
	-----	-----	65	27	14	28	28	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	39	30	31	29	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	75	37	33	31	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	34	34	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	68	44	38	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	54	61	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62	64	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	68	65	-----	-----

III. ACQUISITION AND FILING OF DATA

Since an understanding of any case is greatly assisted by an understanding of the family from which the individual comes, it is necessary to so arrange all data secured concerning any individual studied as to make it at once available to throw light upon any subsequent new cases from that family that may come to the attention of the bureau. Moreover, there are many individuals who are receiving care from public and private institutions for nervous and mental cases, from public and private charitable institutions, and from public penal and correctionary institutions, who are related to present or future cases of this bureau. Besides this, the newspapers are constantly giving accounts of the abnormal behavior of individuals within this State. It is possible to secure further information of a similar nature from various city, county, and State officials, as well as from private individuals.

The bureau is making an effort to secure as much as possible of this valuable information from the above mentioned sources. Each individual concerning whom such facts are obtained is listed on a 5 x 3" buff index card of the type given below. (Card "B.") During the present two-year period 6,281 such cards have been added to the files of the bureau. In addition, 5 x 3" pink general index cards (Card "C") are made for each relative, about whom any information at all can be obtained, of all cases examined by the bureau and of all cases reported to the bureau. During the present two-year period 7,737 such cards have been added to the files of the bureau. There are approximately four to five thousand additional cards of this type yet to be added for this period.

Each case studied by the bureau also receives a white general index card, 5 x 3" in size (Card "A"). In the case of every individual appearing in the general index file on a white or buff card (that is, all cases coming definitely to the attention of the bureau) there is also a 5 x 3" county index card, and where an individual is in an institution, also a 5 x 3" institutional index card. Thus, there is instantly available all the information the bureau may have concerning any given county or any given institution.

An effort is made in all cases of married women to secure their maiden names. Whenever this information is secured, extra white, buff, or pink cards are made for this individual and placed in the general index file under the maiden name.

All the information on these cards is considered as strictly confidential, yet any pertinent part if it is available to any accredited official presenting the name of some individual concerning whose family history he may desire information for the purpose of the better handling of the problems of the individual in question.

IV. INSPECTION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

The State laws require the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to make an investigation of all public and private institutions within the State. The State Board in turn has assigned to the Bureau of Mental Health and Hygiene those institutions that care for nervous and mental cases.

In the inspection of the State hospitals for the present two-year period there was still evident a need for many of the changes recommended in the report of two years ago. The principal needs to be mentioned in this connection are:

1. Increase in the size of the medical staffs.
2. Increase in the number of nurses and attendants.
3. Increase in the capacity of each hospital sufficient to take care of all patients needing hospital attention.
4. Increased use of occupational and recreational therapy.
5. Increase in the use of trained psychiatric social workers.

As required by the action of the last Legislature, provisions have been made at the Raleigh and at the Goldsboro State Hospitals for the care of the white and negro criminal insane. The appropriation of the last Legislature for the care of these special classes of the insane did no more than provide housing quarters. Neither at Raleigh nor at Goldsboro is provision made for giving these patients any outdoor life. Provision for such outdoor exercise is absolutely necessary for both the physical and mental improvement of these individuals.

The inspection of the Caswell Training School necessitates commenting upon the marked improvement during the past two years in the methods of training employed, special types of training being used for the special types of cases with an emphasis upon manual training.

The bureau feels that in this connection it cannot do better than re-state certain of the recommendations which were made in its last biennial report, namely:

1. That the capacity of the Caswell Training School be increased, so that the institution may care for at least 1,000 or 1,500 cases.

2. That the policy be adopted of establishing farm colonies, in which groups of from ten to twenty suitable cases may be placed, after receiving study and training at the institution. These colonies might be either owned or rented by the State, or be owned by suitably trained individuals, who would be paid by and be under the supervision of the State institution.

3. That no residents of the training school shall be discharged from such residence until after having completed a satisfactory period of parole of the minimum length of one year—longer periods of parole in individual cases to be required at the discretion of the staff of the training school.

4. That a trained social worker be placed in supervision of all paroled cases, and that no cases be paroled, or later discharged from parole, without there first being made a determination of the suitability of the environment into which the patient is to be paroled or discharged; and, further, that there shall be required during the course of the parole periodical reports of the patient to the social worker.

5. That there be a modification of the State's present sterilization law so as to make it really an effective instrument for the preventing of the continuation of defective mental strains.

NEEDS OF THE BUREAU

At the present time the bureau has a staff consisting of a director employed on a one-third-time basis and a secretary employed on a half-time basis. In addition, it is allowed sufficient funds to supplement its routine office work and its psychological work to extents equal to approximately one-tenth and one-twentieth times respectively.

It will be readily understood that with so limited a staff the handling of 847 cases in a two-year period can by no means be as thorough nor as intensive as necessary. It should be also mentioned in this connection that the group of 234 Samarcand cases would not have been studied at all had it not been possible to secure for this work a psychologist who was willing to undertake the work for about one-third to one-fourth the salary usually expected just because of interest, an opportunity for further training, and a temporary lack of position.

If the work of the bureau is to keep pace with the demands made upon it, and to come anywhere near rendering the type of service that is actually needed, the minimum provisions that should be made for an increase in its staff are:

1. A full-time secretary with psychological training, capable of directing the office routine and doing part of the psychological work.
2. A full-time office assistant to do the stenographic and filing work.
3. A full-time assistant psychologist.
4. A full-time psychiatric social worker.

Only by such provision is the bureau going to be able to increase the extent of its services or to give an improved service.

TABLE I

SOURCES FROM WHICH CASES WERE REFERRED TO BUREAU OF MENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE,
JULY 1, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1924, INCLUSIVE

I. FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS:		Total
(1) Walter Reed Hospital.....		1
II. STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS:		
(1) State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.....	97	
(2) North Carolina School for the Deaf.....	268	
(3) Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	1	
(4) University of North Carolina.....	4	
(5) State Industrial School for Girls.....	234	
(6) North Carolina School of Public Welfare (University of North Carolina).....	1	
		605
III. COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICIALS:		
(1) Superintendents of Public Welfare—		
County		
Alamance.....	3	
Alexander.....	1	
Catawba.....	3	
Davie.....	1	
Durham.....	7	
Edgecombe.....	4	
Forsyth.....	6	
Guilford.....	2	
Henderson.....	10	
Orange.....	2	
New Hanover.....	3	
Pender.....	6	
Vance.....	1	
Wake.....	1	
Wayne.....	1	
Yadkin.....	1	
	—	52
(2) School Superintendents—		
Chapel, N. C.....	1	
Durham, N. C.....	4	
Elizabeth City, N. C.....	9	
Gastonia, N. C.....	7	
Salisbury, N. C.....	34	
Wilmington, N. C.....	25	
	—	80
(3) County School Nurses—		
Durham County.....	5	
New Hanover County.....	1	
	—	6
(4) Court Officials.....		1
(5) Health Officers.....		1
(6) County Homes—		
Orange County.....	6	
Chatham County.....	8	
	—	14
		154
IV. ORPHANAGES AND CHILD-PLACING SOCIETIES:		
(1) North Carolina Children's Home Society, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.....	6	
(2) Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, N. C.....	13	
(3) Thompson Orphanage, Charlotte, N. C.....	12	
(4) Wright Refuge, Durham, N. C.....	32	
	—	63

TABLE I—CONTINUED

V. MISCELLANEOUS:

Total

(1) Red Cross.....	2	
(2) Relatives and friends.....	13	
(3) Personal application of individual.....	4	
(4) Attorney of individual.....	1	
(5) Secretary of Associated Charities.....	1	
(6) Woman's Club of Raleigh, N. C.....	1	
(7) Church Club of Raleigh, N. C.....	1	
(8) City Commissioner, Asheville, N. C.....	1	
		24
Total.....		847

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS

A—Two hundred and thirty-four cases at Samarcand Manor given individual general intelligence tests.

B—Two hundred and fifty-three other cases to whom individual general intelligence tests were given.

The intelligence quotient represents numerically the approximate percentage of normality in relation to general intelligence. Thus, an individual who has an intelligence quotient of 20 has only about 20 per cent as high a general intelligence as does the average individual. As a general rule, other diagnoses being ruled out, an intelligence quotient of less than 70 or 75 indicates feeble-mindedness.

Intelligence Quotients	Below 25	32	33	35	36	37	38	39	40
A.....									
B.....	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
Totals.....	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
Intelligence Quotients	41	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A.....		1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4
B.....	1	3	3	1	1	1	6	2	2
Totals.....	1	4	5	2	3	3	7	5	6
Intelligence Quotients	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
A.....		1	3	6	7	13	11	11	7
B.....	4	3	4	2	9	2	9	1	4
Totals.....	4	4	7	8	16	15	20	12	11
Intelligence Quotients	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
A.....	8	11	10	12	5	7	3	8	11
B.....	6	5	7	7	4	9	11	6	4
Totals.....	14	16	17	19	9	16	14	14	15
Intelligence Quotients	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
A.....	4	9	2	14	4	2	1	7	3
B.....	8	3	10	6	2	2	13	3	3
Totals.....	12	12	12	20	6	4	14	10	6
Intelligence Quotients	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	86	87
A.....	10	5	2	1	6	2	4	1	
B.....	6	3	3	5	6	9	1	7	4
Totals.....	16	8	5	6	12	11	5	8	4

TABLE II—CONTINUED

Intelligence Quotients	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
A.....	2	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1
B.....	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
Totals.....	4	4	2	2	4	1	2	2	2

Intelligence Quotients	98	100	103	109	111	122	127	Total
A.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	234
B.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	253
Totals.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	487

SUMMARY OF ALL CASES HANDLED

1. Total number of cases given Terman General Intelligence Tests, as listed above.....	487
2. Number given group intelligence examinations*.....	268
3. Number diagnosed definitely feeble-minded without the obtaining of intelligence quotients.....	15
4. Number probably feeble-minded (chronological ages not obtainable).....	39
5. Psychoneuroses†.....	10
6. X mental condition‡.....	5
7. Senile dementia.....	5
8. Dementia praecox.....	1
9. Dementia paranoides.....	2
10. Post-traumatic deterioration.....	1
11. Alcoholic deterioration.....	1
12. Anxiety neurosis.....	1
13. Paralysis agitans.....	2
14. Backwardness (physical basis).....	1
15. Mental condition (?)§.....	5
16. Normal (?)**.....	4
Total.....	847

*Pupils at North Carolina School for Deaf and Dumb, Morganton, N. C.

†Seven of these were psychoanalytic cases.

‡Abnormal mental condition, but form of abnormality undetermined.

§Mental condition undetermined.

**These cases were very old chronologically and slightly childish, but not of sufficient degree to place them as definitely psychotic.

TABLE III

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES EXAMINED BY BUREAU OF MENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE,
JULY 1, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1924, INCLUSIVE

Age	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
2 years.....	1	-----	1
4 years.....	1	3	4
5 years.....	6	4	10
6 years.....	2	3	5
7 years.....	12	4	16
8 years.....	19	13	32
9 years.....	36	18	54
10 years.....	17	27	44
11 years.....	28	22	50
12 years.....	21	16	37
13 years.....	19	22	41
14 years.....	35	32	67
15 years.....	26	42	68
16 years.....	30	56	86
17 years.....	16	62	78
18 years.....	18	43	61
19 years.....	8	31	39
20 years.....	7	13	20
21 years.....	4	15	19
22 years.....	2	5	7
23 years.....	1	3	4
25 years.....	1	-----	1
27 years.....	2	-----	2
29 years.....	1	-----	1
30 years.....	4	4	8
31 years.....	-----	1	1
33 years.....	-----	1	1
35 years.....	1	-----	1
36 years.....	1	-----	1
37 years.....	-----	3	3
38 years.....	1	-----	1
39 years.....	-----	1	1
40 years.....	-----	1	1
45 years.....	-----	2	2
50 years.....	1	1	2
56 years.....	1	-----	1
60 years.....	1	4	5
61 years.....	-----	1	1
63 years.....	1	-----	1
66 years.....	-----	1	1
68 years.....	1	-----	1
65-70 years*.....	1	1	2
71 years.....	1	-----	1
75 years.....	-----	1	1
77 years.....	1	-----	1
75-85 years*.....	-----	1	1
80 years.....	-----	1	1
83 years.....	-----	1	1
Adult*.....	5	8	13
Data incomplete*.....	26	21	47
Totals.....	359	488	847

*Exact ages not known.

NOTE.—Included in the above figures are five negroes tested by this Bureau as follows: 2 males, 21 and 22 years old respectively; three females, one 13 years old, and two adults, exact ages not known.

BUREAU OF PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY

THE AIM OF THE BUREAU

The aim of the Bureau of Promotion and Publicity of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is to acquaint the people of the State with the activities of the board. With only eight years since the reorganization of the old N. C. Board of Public Charities and the inauguration of the State-wide county system in 1917, public welfare work in North Carolina is still comparatively a new venture, and, in general, the people of the State have been ignorant of the system, skeptical of its possibilities, and unfamiliar with its technique. This situation has been steadily improving, however, and with better understanding of the work, more intelligent people rally to its support. But there is still considerable misunderstanding and ignorance of the real objects of the public welfare work and of its value. The Bureau of Promotion and Publicity tries to lessen this misunderstanding and ignorance, and to familiarize the people of the State with the work of the board.

NEWS AND FEATURE STORIES TO NEWSPAPERS

The branch of publicity carried on by this bureau which reaches more people in North Carolina than any other is that which includes the news and feature stories on the public welfare work sent out to newspapers in the State and to periodicals elsewhere. During the last biennial period 196 stories of this kind have been sent out. In the main, the newspapers have been generous in giving publicity to the work of the board.

In addition to the news of the board appearing in the newspapers of this State, special articles relating to it have appeared in *The World's Work*, *The Woman Citizen*, *The Southern Ruralist*, and *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*.

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has figured to a considerable extent in the State news during the past two years in stories which were not sent out from this office. The board's position favoring full investigation of the State prison system in the Dudding prison controversy of 1923 made the board the subject of State-wide publicity which continued about five weeks. Refusal on the part of the board to appoint unqualified persons as superintendent of public welfare in three counties during the last biennial period also made the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare the subject of many newspaper stories and editorials.

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRESS

In May, 1923, the board's monthly publication, "Public Welfare Progress," which had been a mimeographed single sheet, was converted

into a four page printed paper which gives accounts of the activities of the board and of interesting features of its work. It is written for the average reader in order to familiarize him with the work of the board and to interest him in it. It has a rapidly increasing mailing list that now numbers about 6,500.

SPECIAL BULLETINS

The regular quarterly bulletin formerly issued by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has been discontinued and a series of special bulletins that are issued when pertinent has been substituted. The first of these special bulletins was published early in 1923 and was a compilation of State laws governing public welfare work in North Carolina. This was much needed and has been very useful. It was compiled by Roy M. Brown, head of the bureau of institutional supervision. The second special bulletin was a questionnaire on juvenile courts in this State prepared by Wiley M. Sanders, then field agent of the State Board, primarily for the North Carolina League of Women Voters and the Public Welfare Department of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, who together were making a study of the North Carolina juvenile court system. The third special bulletin was a questionnaire on Mothers' Aid, composed by Miss Emeth Tuttle, director of Mothers' Aid. The fourth was on Public Poor Relief in North Carolina, prepared by Roy M. Brown. The fifth treats of the care of dependent children in institutions and is issued in order to be suggestive to administrators of child-caring institutions in the State over which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has supervision. This bulletin was written by Miss Mary G. Shotwell, head of the division of child-caring institutions.

In addition to these special bulletins issued from Raleigh, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare contributed the bulk of the material included in a bulletin recently compiled by Dr. Howard W. Odum, Director of the School of Public Welfare at the University of North Carolina, for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, entitled "Public Welfare and the Community."

ADDRESSES

Addresses by the Commissioner of Public Welfare and other members of the staff of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare represent another important part of the publicity and promotion carried on in the interest of the public welfare work. It is estimated that during twelve recent months the Commissioner alone spoke to an average of 1,000 persons a month on the program of public welfare in North Carolina.

INSTITUTES OF PUBLIC WELFARE

For the past five years institutes of public welfare have been held for two weeks each summer at the University of North Carolina under

the joint direction of the School of Public Welfare at the University and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. At these institutes superintendents of public welfare and others interested in social problems may study subjects related to this work. At the institutes of public welfare in the summer of 1923, required daily courses for those wishing certificates of attendance were inaugurated. One of these courses in community organization, was conducted by Dr. Joseph Kinmont Hart, educational editor of *The Survey*; and the other, in mental hygiene, was given by Dr. Harry W. Crane, professor of abnormal psychology at the University of North Carolina and head of the bureau of mental health and hygiene of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The speakers at the 1923 institutes included: Judge James Hoge Ricks, judge of the juvenile court of Richmond; Miss May Bogue, director of Mothers' Assistance for Pennsylvania; Louis Brownlow, city manager of Petersburg, Va.; and Miss Pauline Wherry, national representative of the Girl Scouts. Seventy persons were in attendance. In 1922 such well-known persons as Dr. Hastings H. Hart, president of the American Prison Association; Dr. C. C. Carstens, director of the Child Welfare League of America; Miss Grace Abbott, head of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor at Washington spoke at the summer institutes of public welfare.

COÖPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As the aims of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare have become better known in the State, a number of civic and benevolent organizations have signified their desire to coöperate in this work by bringing their social service programs in line with the public welfare program of the State. Particularly encouraging has been the endorsement of the work of the board by several religious denominations at their conventions and the subsequent interested coöperation and support given by the women's church societies of these denominations. In securing the passage of the Mothers' Aid bill a number of civic and benevolent organizations, such as the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs, the Masons, Elks, Red Men, Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias gave their support to the State Board, as did the women's organizations of the State and several religious denominations. The N. C. League of Women Voters has been making a study of the juvenile court system of the State, and the N. C. Federation of Women's Clubs has a vigorous department of public welfare. Part of the work of the Bureau of Promotion and Publicity or the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has been to draw up programs by which organizations which wish to coöperate with the board may do so.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

1. *That the State Department of Public Instruction supervise the school work of all State institutions.*

This would include the work at the Jackson Training School, the Morrison Training School, Samarcand Manor, the Training School for Delinquent White Boys in Eastern North Carolina, and the Caswell Training School. When children are sent to these institutions, and do not have the opportunity to attend the regular public schools, it should be assured that the school work they get is equal to the best in the outside schools.

2. *That provision be made for the temporary care of children.*

With the exception of three small county institutions there is no place in the State now where children may be cared for temporarily. There are many children in North Carolina who do not need to be placed permanently, but who do need temporary care.

3. *That a law be enacted requiring that a statement of intention to marry be published.*

This would prevent many over-hasty marriages which often end unfortunately.

JACKSON TRAINING SCHOOL

1. *That sufficient funds be provided for the erection of a receiving cottage and hospital.*

There should be some place where a boy committed to Jackson may receive a thorough physical examination to ascertain his condition, and where, if he is suffering from any contagious disease, he may be separated from the other boys. A hospital is also a necessity in this institution.

2. *That the maintenance fund be increased to care for 500 boys.*

This would make the institution more nearly able to do its share in supplementing the work of the juvenile courts.

SAMARCAND MANOR

1. *That five new cottages be erected so that the capacity of the school may be increased to care for 350 girls.*
2. *That the maintenance fund be increased to care for 350 girls.*

There are many delinquent girls needing institutional care in North Carolina now whom Samarcand is unable to admit because of its present crowded condition. Three hundred and fifty is the minimum for which it should be fitted to provide.

CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL

1. *That all permanent improvements at Caswell be made with a view to caring for a unit of 1,000, and that maintenance for 500 be provided now.*

This institution is at present inadequate to care for the many mental defectives in the State who need institutional care.

N. C. ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL

1. *That sufficient funds be provided to build an additional ward for white children.*
2. *That a small unit be provided for negro children.*

There is at present no place provided by the State where negro children can get orthopedic treatment.

MOTHERS' AID

1. *That an appropriation of \$100,000 be made to assist worthy mothers deprived of their husbands' support to rear their children in their own homes.*

There are more women of this kind needing such assistance than can be provided for by an appropriation equal to the last.

STATE PRISON

1. *A continuing board of directors for the State Prison.*

This is necessary for an unbroken and constructive policy of prison administration. As constituted at present, the entire personnel of the board of directors of the State Prison may be changed every four years. The Board of Health, the Board of Agriculture, the Board of Public Welfare, and the board of every other State institution is a continuing board. What has been found to be a satisfactory policy for the organization of these boards should apply equally to the State Prison.

2. *Put the State Prison on an appropriation basis.*

1. Budget to be approved by the Budget Commission.
2. Earnings to be paid into the State Treasury.
3. Money paid out on warrant as in other departments.

The only steps necessary for the completion of this system of financing the prison are for the Budget Commission to include the needs of the institution in its report and for the General Assembly to make the necessary appropriation. The enabling act for these steps was passed by the last General Assembly.

3. *Scientific classification of prisoners, in respect to—*

1. Sex,
2. Race,
3. Physical fitness,
4. Mental condition,
5. Age and criminal record.

This would require:

1. The conversion of the State Prison at Raleigh into a central clearing house for all State-controlled prisoners.
2. The employment of one or more psychiatrists.
3. The enlargement of facilities for medical care by the organization of a clinic and such supervision as to keep prisoners physically fit.
4. Facilities for segregation of certain classes, such as for instance, the young men and first offenders.

This recommendation is in line with the best thought in modern penology which holds that individual differences of prisoners should be considered.

4. *Reorganization of prison industries.*

1. To train men for life after expiration of sentence.
2. To make labor of able-bodied prisoners contribute materially to the support of their dependents.

5. *A separate prison for women under a separate board.*

The separation of men and women in penal institutions is essential in the conduct of a good system. Moreover, there are any number of women offenders who need corrective punishment and physical treatment for whom the State is now doing comparatively nothing on account of inadequate institutional facilities.

COUNTY AND CITY PRISONS

1. A study of the county jail problem with a view of relieving small counties of the burden of building and maintaining costly buildings and of holding prisoners for trial for long periods. The district jail is suggested as a possible solution.

2. A study of the county chain-gang system both as an economic problem and as a social problem with the idea of transferring control of these prisoners to the State.

3. Requirement of adequate standards for city jails and lock-ups. Under the present law these are exempted from the requirements applying to county jails.

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